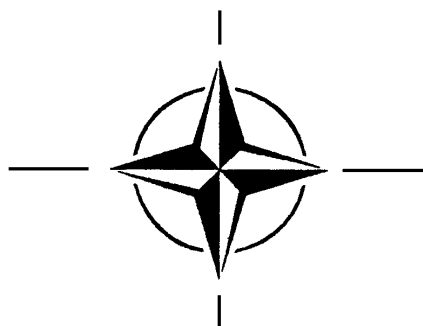


**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR
STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)
1998**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE
DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
BUREAU MILITAIRE DE
STANDARDISATION
(BMS)
1998**

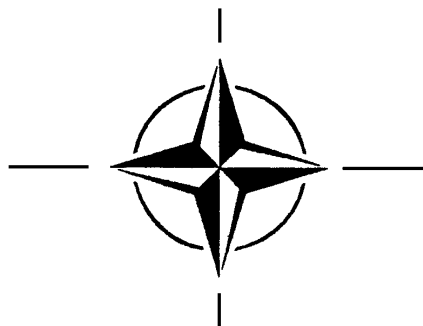


**NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS
AND DEFINITIONS
(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)**

**GLOSSAIRE OTAN
DE TERMES ET DEFINITIONS
(ANGLAIS ET FRANCAIS)**

Listing terms of military significance and their definitions for use in NATO, together with an index of NATO Agreed Documents containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

Liste de termes et définitions d'importance militaire à l'usage de l'OTAN, accompagnée d'un répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.



**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)**

1. AAP-6(V) is promulgated by the Military Agency for Standardization and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.
2. This publication completes actions under NATO Agreed list up to and including N 77.
3. All terms are followed by a date, (day, month, year), indicating when they became NATO Agreed and introduced to AAP-6 as terms or amended if they were already included in AAP-6.

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE
NORD
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(BMS)**

1. L'AAP-6(V) est promulguée par le Bureau Militaire de Standardisation et entre en vigueur dans l'ensemble de l'OTAN dès réception.
2. Cette publication met un terme aux mesures prises au titre des listes agréées OTAN jusqu'à la liste N 77.
3. Tous les termes sont suivis de la date, (jour, mois, année), indiquant quand ils ont atteint le statut Agréé OTAN et ont été introduits à l'AAP-6 en tant que nouveaux termes ou modifiés s'ils paraissaient déjà à l'AAP-6.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION
(MAS)**

**ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE
L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
BUREAU MILITAIRE DE STANDARDISATION
(BMS)**

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN

September 1998

Septembre 1998

1. AAP-6(V) - NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH) is a NATO Allied Publication. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3680.

1. L'AAP-6(V) – GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS) est une Publication interalliée OTAN. L'accord par lequel les pays se sont engagés à utiliser cette publication a été consigné dans le STANAG 3680.

2. AAP-6(V) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-6(U) which shall be destroyed in accordance with the local procedure for destruction of documents.

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A. GRØNHEIM
Major General, NOAF
Chairman/Président

RECORD OF CHANGES
REPERTOIRE DES MODIFICATIONS

Change N and Date Modification N et Date	Date Entered Date d'inscription	By Whom Entered: (Signature and Rank) Inscrit par: (Signature et grade)

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PREFACE

1. This glossary is compiled by direction of the Military Committee and with the approval of the NATO Council. Its purpose is to standardize terminology used throughout NATO, thereby promoting mutual understanding. The definitions contained herein reflect current NATO use and do not modify or establish NATO policy and doctrine.

2. The glossary is available in printed and electronic forms in the two official languages of NATO English and French. While the printed version is reviewed and published every two to three years the electronic version is updated and made available twice a year through the Internet or on request on diskettes.

3. In accordance with STANAG 3680 and the Guide to the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme the terms and definitions contained herein have been approved by all NATO nations.

4. The Concise Oxford Dictionary (Ninth Edition) is the reference for English in AAP-6. Le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (Edition June 1996) is the reference for French in AAP-6.

5. The glossary is divided into five main parts.

Part 1. Policy and Procedures for NATO Terminology Standardization Programme.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English (white paper). Corresponding French terms are shown immediately following the English terms e.g., **no-fire line/ligne de sécurité**.

Part 3. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in French (green paper). Corresponding English terms are shown immediately following the French

1. Le présent glossaire est réalisé sur les instructions du Comité militaire, avec l'approbation du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord. Il a pour but de normaliser la terminologie utilisée au sein de l'OTAN et de développer ainsi la compréhension mutuelle. Les définitions qui y figurent reflètent l'usage OTAN courant et ne modifient ni ne déterminent la politique et la doctrine de l'OTAN.

2. Le glossaire est disponible en versions imprimée et électronique dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, l'anglais et le français. La version imprimée est révisée et publiée tous les deux à trois ans tandis que la version électronique est mise à jour et disponible sur demande deux fois par an via l'Internet ou sur disquette.

3. En vertu du STANAG 3680 et du Guide du Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN les termes et définitions qui y figurent ont été approuvés par toutes les nations de l'OTAN.

4. L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie anglaise de l'AAP-6 est le Concise Oxford Dictionary (9ème édition). L'ouvrage de référence de la terminologie française de l'AAP-6 est le Petit Robert, Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française (édition juin 1996).

5. Le glossaire est divisé en cinq parties :

1ère partie. Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN Politiques et Procédures.

2ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais (papier blanc). Les termes français correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après le terme anglais, par exemple **no fire ligne/ligne de sécurité**.

3ème partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en français (papier vert). Les termes anglais correspondants sont indiqués,

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terms e.g. **redressement/rectification**.

immédiatement après le terme français, par exemple **redressement/rectification**.

Part 4. Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions.

4ème partie. Répertoire des documents agréés OTAN contenant des termes techniques et leurs définitions.

Part 5. Under limited distribution as supplement to AAP-6 and index of Specialist Terms from NATO Agreed Documents. The existing edition of July 1994 is under review.

5ème partie. Répertoire des Termes Techniques des Documents Agréés OTAN, à diffusion limitée comme Supplément à l'AAP-6. La présente édition de juillet 1994 est en cours de revision.

6. Cross-references are used as follows:

6. Les renvois suivants sont utilisés :

a. *See* - Is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms e.g. **ground mine/mine de fond**. *See bottom mine*.

a. *Voir* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer à un synonyme avec définition ou à l'élément approprié d'une famille de termes. Exemple: **position d'attaque/attack position**. *Voir zone de démarrage*.

b. *See also* - Is used after a definition to draw attention to terms that are analogous in form of substance, e.g. **bottom mine/mine de fond**. A mine ... *See also mine*.

b. *Voir aussi* - Peut être employé après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes analogues par le fond ou par la forme. Exemple: **acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**. Opération ... *Voir aussi analyse d'objectifs*.

c. *Also called* - Is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definitions, e.g. **bottom mine/mine de fond**. A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Also called "ground mine"*.

c. *Aussi appelé* - Employé obligatoirement après un terme avec définition pour signaler un ou plusieurs synonymes sans définition. Exemple: **zone de démarrage /forming up place**. Dernière... *Aussi appelé "position d'attaque"*.

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order and separated by semi-colons.

Ces renvois sont séparés par un point-virgule et classés dans l'ordre alphabétique de la langue source.

7. Separation of equivalent terms by a long dash, e.g. **elevation / élévation-cote**, indicates that the two French terms are synonymous. When synonyms are shown and more than one English definition exists, the corresponding French term is indicated, in quotation marks, at the end of the definition.

7. La séparation par un tiret de deux termes équivalents signifie qu'ils sont, en anglais synonymes. Exemple : **angle de dépression / angle of depression - depression angle** . Quand des synonymes sont indiqués et que plus d'une définition française existe, le terme anglais correspondant est repris, entre guillemets, à la fin de la définition.

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8. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with Section III of Part 1 and the prescribed format at Annex A to Part I.

8. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou supprimer des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées conformément à la Section III de la partie I et sous la forme prescrite à l'Annexe A à la Partie I.

9. All suggestions and inquiries concerning this glossary should be directed to the:

NATO Terminology Coordinator
Military Agency for Standardization (MAS)
NATO Headquarters
B. 1110 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel: (2) 707-5601 or (2) 707-5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: mastc@nato.hq.int

9. Toutes les suggestions et demandes de renseignements concernant le présent Glossaire devront être adressées au :

Coordonnateur de terminologie de l'OTAN
Bureau Militaire de Standardisation (BMS)
Siège de l'OTAN
B. 1110 Bruxelles (Belgique)
Tel: (2) 707.5601 ou (2) 707.5560
Fax: (2) 707-5718
Email: mastc@nato.hq.int

PART I

**POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE NATO
TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMME**

INTRODUCTION

1. **GENERAL**

- a. The NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme was established by the NATO Standing Group in February 1954 which:
 - (1) Assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS).
 - (2) Outlined the initial steps for processing terminology.
 - (3) Provided general Terms of Reference (TOR).
- b. The TOR have been periodically changed and updated to provide for the participation of all NATO nations. In 1970 the Air Board, MAS promulgated STANAG 3680 - NATO Glossary of Military Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-6) to assist Service Boards, Working Parties (WPs) and panels of experts in considering terminology within their purview.
- c. The object of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 4th Edition (Annex A) "is to register national acceptance of Allied Administrative Publication N 6 (AAP-6)".
- d. The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-6 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions".

2. **DIRECTIVES**

The following is a listing of directives that govern the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme:

- a. MC 20/8 Military Committee (MC) Policy on Standardization
- b. STANAG 3680 (Edition 4) Agreement of NATO nations to use AAP-6
- c. Policy and Procedures Included in Part 1 of AAP-6
- d. MAS Administrative Instructions (MASAI) (May 1998) Chapter 1 - outline the responsibilities of the Terminology Coordinator (TC) and the Service Boards towards the Terminology Standardization Programme.

3. **DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme, the following definitions will be used:

- a. **PROPOSAL (PL)**

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A formal recommendation by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.

- b. NATO TERMINOLOGY CONFERENCE
An executive body in continuous session embracing all NATO nations in which the Major NATO Commands (MNCs) participate as official advisers.
- c. ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS (ESN)
Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- d. FRENCH SPEAKING NATIONS (FSN)
Belgium, Canada and France.
- e. ESN/FSN PANEL
The Group of ESN and FSN nations of NATO.
- f. NATO TERMINOLOGY CONFERENCE PLENARY
The annual meeting of all NATO nations in which the Major NATO Commands (MNCs) participate as official advisers.
- g. ESN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESNs.
- h. FSN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the FSNs.
- i. ESN/FSN AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal has been reached by unanimous consensus of the ESNs and FSNs.
- j. NATO AGREED
An expression indicating that a final decision concerning a proposal for addition, modification or deletion has been reached by all the nations.
- k. AGREED LIST
A listing of proposals that have been agreed. Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially and are published at each level of the process of agreement, i.e. ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN and NATO.
- l. NATO REJECTION/WITHDRAWAL LIST
A listing of proposals that have been rejected by one of the meetings or withdrawn by the proposer. They are published as a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.
- m. ACTION LIST
A listing of proposals under active consideration by a nation, a Meeting, a Working Party or another NATO agency. It also includes proposals that have been deferred for further study.
- n. RECORD OF DECISIONS (ROD)
A formal document recording decisions taken at terminology meetings.
- o. SUSPENSE DATE
A date by which a formal response is to be sent to the TC.
- p. SILENCE PROCEDURE

Consent by silence by a given date.

SECTION I

POLICY

1. OBJECT

- a. The purpose of the NATO Terminology Standardization Programme is to promote mutual understanding throughout NATO by the:
 - (1) Coordination of the development of NATO terminology by the adoption of terms or the amendment of existing terms and the production of new terms to ensure consistency throughout NATO.
 - (2) Publication in the two official NATO languages of a glossary entitled "NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)" (AAP-6), to include:
 - (a) A glossary of standardized terms of military significance and their definitions.
 - (b) An index of NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions.
 - (3) Publication of a supplement to AAP-6 containing an index of Specialist Terms from NATO documents.
 - (4) Regular updating of AAP-6 and its supplement as a NATO Allied Publication.

2. CRITERIA

- a. Terms embodied in the "glossary" parts of AAP-6 are to be of a general application for NATO. Specialized terms of narrow application or terms already adequately defined in English in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) and in French in "Le Petit Robert" will not be considered for inclusion in AAP-6. NATO Agreed documents containing specialist terms and definitions will be listed in the Index (Part 4). Specialist terms defined in NATO Agreed documents are also listed in the Supplement to AAP-6 (Part 5).
- b. Whenever appropriate, terms and definitions will be taken directly from internationally agreed glossaries, specialized dictionaries and encyclopaedias. International definitions will be identified by the publication number and date, for example, a definition taken from ISO could be identified by (ISO 2382-87), ISO 2382 is the source and -87 the date of publication. Also a request will be made to appropriate organization for the use of their definitions. The principles of NATO Standardization (CM(82)26 para 21) stipulates that standards agreed by International Standardization Bodies should be adopted for use without modification.
- c. Only those terms and definitions which have been agreed by all nations in both English and French and are aligned will be considered NATO Agreed.
- d. Terms and definitions must be NATO UNCLASSIFIED.

3. PROPOSERS

- a. Terms and definitions may be proposed by:
 - (1) A NATO nation, a NATO committee, an MNC, a NATO agency or NATO staff.

- (2) An organization within NATO Commands, but the proposal must be co-ordinated with the appropriate MNC.
- (3) A MAS Service Board.

4. **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

A proposal for the standardization of terminology is first considered by the ESN or by the FSN at the direction of the TC. Once agreement has been reached in one language, agreement is sought for the other language. When the proposal is agreed by both the ESN and FSN, it is then submitted to all nations for approval under an ESN/FSN Agreed List. Only with the unanimous approval of all NATO nations is the proposal considered NATO Agreed. A NATO Agreed List is then published authorizing the TC to modify AAP-6 accordingly.

5. **SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL**

Proposals are to be submitted in English and/or in French in the format prescribed at Annex A to Part I. The policy stated in AAP-6 authorizes the TC to make the necessary editorial corrections and to ensure the harmonisation of the English and French versions of the definitions. Any such corrections made by the TC must be mentioned on the proposal with a rationale mentioned in the "TC comments" paragraph.

6. **COORDINATION**

The TC is responsible for the general coordination of the proposals. The TC will provide a status report on a proposal to the proposer at each stage of approval, or whenever requested by a nation or MNC.

7. **TIME LIMIT ON THE STAFFING OF A PROPOSAL**

A proposal that is more than three years old and for which no favourable evolution is in sight will be submitted to the NATO Terminology Conference plenary meeting for decision. The Conference will either reject the proposal or agree to extend the staffing for a given period. If the proposal does not reach agreement within that additional given period, it will be automatically rejected and placed on a NATO Rejection/Withdrawal List.

SECTION IIDETAILED STAFFING PROCESS OF A NATO TERMINOLOGY PROPOSAL (PL)GENERAL

1. Proposals (PLs) are initially processed in one language only by the applicable group of nations, the ESN or the FSN. If the original or a modified proposal is agreed upon in the first language of staffing, the proposal is then staffed in the other language. If an equivalent version of the proposal is also agreed in the other language, the resulting ESN/FSN agreed proposal is then processed by the remainder of the NATO nations. Once the PL has been accepted by all nations, it is declared NATO Agreed and the decision is subsequently reflected in AAP-6.
2. MNCs play a major role throughout the process as official advisers to convey their views in accordance with MC 20/8, "The Military Committee Policy on Standardization".
3. Proposals will normally be processed first in the language in which they have originally been submitted. In case of a bilingual proposal, the TC will determine in which language it will be processed first. The TC will process the proposal as originally submitted other than editorial changes, which will be justified in the TC comments. If the TC wishes to raise an observation on the proposal as submitted, he may comment in a separate paragraph.
4. At any stage of the staffing process, the TC may:
 - a. Seek the advice of any NATO body, for instance, a working group (WG).
 - b. Refer the proposal to a particular nation to develop and propose a solution to a specific problem. This referral will normally be done with the agreement of the nation concerned.
 - c. Re-staff the proposal back to a previous stage of processing when so required in order to re-consider, or further justify, previously taken decisions.
 - d. Place the PL on the agenda of the next applicable terminology meeting (ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN Panel, NATO Plenary) in order to resolve problems.
5. When a proposal has been declared "rejected", discussion on the matter contained in that proposal can only be re-opened through the submission of a new PL with appropriate justification.
6. For staffing through the ESN and FSN procedures, a suspense date, usually 90 days from date of dispatch, is given by the TC on all correspondence requiring action to be taken. Responses as per para 9 below are required. For staffing of ESN/FSN Agreed Lists and ROD of NATO Conference plenary meetings, the silence procedure will be in effect.
7. The procedures which are outlined below apply to a PL that is processed in English first by the ESN. Procedures for processing in French first can be deduced by inverting the applicable steps and players. Similarly, procedures for processing in one language only can be determined by eliminating the unnecessary steps.

ESN STAFFING

8. The TC forwards the PL for staffing in English simultaneously to the following:
 - a. To the ESN for decision.

- b. To the MNCs for advice or comment.
 - c. To the FSN for comment if considered essential.
9. On receipt of the PL, action addressees carry out their own internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:
- a. Each ESN forwards its decision to the TC (info the other ESN and the MNCs) in one of the following forms:
 - (1) The PL is agreed as proposed,
 - (2) The PL is rejected and a justification is given.
 - (3) A modification to the PL is proposed and a justification is given.
 - b. Each MNC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other MNCs and ESN. When the original PL is in French it is implied that each MNC forwards its advice or comments to the TC with info to the other MNCs and FSN.
 - c. Each FSN forwards its comments to the TC only if considered essential.
10. The TC then updates the PL to include the decisions formulated by the ESN and the comments sent by the MNCs (and FSN if applicable).
11. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:
- a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is included on the agenda of the next ESN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on an ESN/FSN agreed list as a rejected PL. Ultimately, if it remains rejected by at least one participating nation, it goes on a Rejection List.
 - b. If the PL has been accepted by all the ESN, it is declared ESN Agreed, translated if necessary by the MAS, published on an ESN Agreed List and forwarded to the FSN and MNCs for comments with a 90- days suspense date.
 - c. If one or more ESN have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is restaffed in English or included on the agenda of next ESN meeting for discussion and decision. Steps 8, 9 and 10 are repeated as necessary until the PL is agreed or rejected by the nations.

FSN STAFFING

12. Once a proposal has been declared "ESN Agreed", the TC initiates staffing in the French language. Steps described at paras 6 to 10 are carried out as necessary but in relation to a French language version. MNC comments will normally be in relation to proper French equivalency and not on the substance of the PL. If the accuracy of the ESN agreed definition is questioned by the FSN, the PL is returned to the ESN for restaffing with justification. The other nations are kept informed throughout the process but are not expected to comment unless they judge it essential. Staffing by the FSN will continue until:
- a. The PL is rejected by one or more FSN and it is placed on the agenda of the FSN meeting for discussion. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is either rejected and placed on a Rejection List, or presented at the next ESN/FSN Panel meeting for discussion.
 - b. Unanimous agreement is reached by the FSN on an equivalent version of the ESN agreed term and definition.

STAFFING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ONLY

13. If a PL is raised but does not affect the French term and definition, steps 8 to 11 and 14 through 18 are followed. The TC is to identify on the proposal that the other language is not affected.

NATO STAFFING

14. Once a PL has been ESN and FSN agreed, the TC should ensure that both versions are equivalent and harmonized. An updated copy is forwarded under an ESN/FSN Agreed List to all NATO nations and for info to MNCs with a 90- day suspense date under the silence procedure.
15. Action addressees carry out internal staffing as required and then take action as follows:
- a. Each nation forwards its decision to the TC in one of the following forms:
 - (1) The ESN/FSN agreed PL is accepted as it is (this may be by silence procedure).
 - (2) The PL is rejected and a full justification is provided.
 - (3) A modification is proposed to either or both versions and full justification is provided.
 - b. MNCs forward comments only if they judge it absolutely necessary. (This should seldom be the case in view of their previous extensive involvement).
16. The TC updates the PL to include the decisions and comments received.
17. The TC then follows up with one of the following courses of action:
- a. If the PL has been rejected by one or more nations and a compromise by correspondence is unlikely, it is placed on the agenda of the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Conference plenary meetings. If resolution cannot be achieved, the PL is rejected and placed on a "Rejection List". If agreement is reached at the NATO Conference plenary Meeting, the decision is placed on the ROD and becomes NATO Agreed after a 90-day silence procedure.
 - b. If the PL has been accepted by all nations, the PL is declared "NATO Agreed" by the TC, and a NATO Agreed List is published.
 - c. If one or more nations have proposed amendments to the PL, the updated PL is re-staffed in English, French or both as required until the PL is NATO Agreed or rejected, or the updated PL is presented at the ESN/FSN Panel and NATO Terminology Conference plenary Meeting for discussion and decision.
18. Once a PL has been declared NATO Agreed, the TC will amend AAP-6 accordingly.
19. The TC will maintain in his database an updated version of the current AAP-6 edition where all newly NATO Agreed terms and definitions will be included periodically. This numbered modified version of the current AAP-6 edition will be available, through electronic transmission or exchange of diskettes, to all nations for their immediate use, pending the publication of the next edition of the AAP-6. All nations will be notified when the modified version is updated.

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ORIGINAL

SECTION III**CONVENTIONS AND GUIDELINES**1. **GENERAL**

The purpose of this section is to establish the English conventions when developing terms and definitions for AAP-6, Part II. The French conventions are under the same section in the French version of this document. Proposals shall conform to the syntactic or grammatical rules of the language in which they are written.

2. **REFERENCE SOURCES**a. **Dictionaries** (MAS(79) 64/TC POL 31 January 1979)

- (1) The Concise Oxford Dictionary (COD) is the authorized reference source for the English language in NATO.
- (2) The "Petit Robert" is the authorized reference source for the French language in NATO.

b. **Other references**

When the Concise Oxford Dictionary does not suffice, other references may be used.

3. **GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROPOSALS (PL)**

Proposer research and documentation in the preparation of a proposal will enhance its probability of approval. It will also facilitate its study by the personnel involved in the approval process, thereby expediting that process. The suggestions that follow will help originators to better prepare their terminology proposals:

- a. Check with the Terminology Coordinator to ensure that the subject matter is not already being addressed through another proposal.
- b. Search AAP-6 for related terms or definitions to ensure that no duplication, contradiction or other anomaly will result after the approval of the proposal. The proposal should also indicate the impact that the approval may have on existing AAP-6 entries.
- c. Search other NATO publications to ensure that the proposed definition is consistent with the authoritative publication, e.g., ATPs, STANAGs.
- d. If possible, ensure the proposal is not in conflict with terms and definitions adopted and published by international organizations. If such conflicts are inevitable, specify the reasons.
- e. Ensure proposed definitions are written clearly and concisely.
- f. When preparing a definition for a term, if a definition is already available, it should be retained unless it is ungrammatical, difficult to understand or too technical. Check Part V of AAP-6 for the listing of agreed specialised terms.
- g. Use existing AAP-6 terms, English and French, in proposed definitions when applicable or when translating into the other language.
- h. Provide a comprehensive justification clearly stating why the proposal should be adopted and provide all relevant references to support this proposal.

- i. Ensure that the proposal is agreed by all Services and relevant defence echelons in the case of a National proposal or a coordinated staff position when proposed by an Agency or Command.
- j. A proposed term should be in the singular unless the term is normally used in the plural. This is necessary to ensure entry in the Glossary in correct alphabetical order, particularly when the term consists of more than one word.
- k. Ensure that every definition which is proposed:
 - (1) is suitably qualified when the corresponding term is or may be used in relation to a different definition;
 - (2) correctly relates to its corresponding term, i.e., define a noun as a noun, an adjective as an adjective and a verb as a verb;
 - (3) contains cross-references to other AAP-6 entries when applicable;
 - (4) does not contain abbreviations or acronyms, unless they are listed as words in the COD or Le Petit Robert;
 - (5) does not constitute an official statement of doctrine or procedure although it is to be expected that a definition may necessarily reflect established doctrine or procedure; and
 - (6) does not contain examples unless considered essential for clarity.

4. CONVENTIONS (English)

a. Cross-references

- (1) *See* - is used after an undefined term to refer the user to a synonym with a definition or to the appropriate part of a family of terms, e.g., **ground mine / mine de fond** - *See bottom mine*.
- (2) *See also* - is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - A mine... *See also mine*.
- (3) *Also called* - is used after a term with a definition to indicate one or more synonyms without definition, e.g., **bottom mine / mine de fond** - A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the sea bed. *Also called "ground mine"*.

Cross-references are listed in alphabetical order in the original language, separated by semi-colons and printed in italics.

b. Qualifiers

A qualifier is not permitted in an AAP-6 term. Qualifiers may be used at the beginning of a definition. (MAS(TC)86-NATO/1 - 1983 dated 20 July 1983). Example:

Entry with incorrect qualifier:

pass time (road) / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that ...

Entry with correct qualifier:

pass time / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that ...

c. Abbreviations

With the exception of acronyms, abbreviations are not to be used in terms or definitions in AAP-6. Exceptionally, on a case by case basis, abbreviations may be included if the expanded form is not normally used.

d. Comma

(1) A comma is used to separate introductory phrases and clauses from the remainder of a sentence. Examples:

- (a) "In July, all new contractors are given the opportunity to register for training permits".
- (b) "Owing to the unfavorable report from the Security Service, a number of corrective measures were adopted."
- (c) "When you determine the data needed, you should report the requirement immediately".

(2) A comma is used to separate items in a series.
Examples:

- (a) "Munitions, aircraft engines, and camouflage material were loaded on Tuesday."
- (b) "The instructor cited these reasons for modifying his approach: (1) the complexity of the material, (2) the inexperience of the students, and (3) the lack of laboratory equipment."

(3) Coordinate (equal-rank) adjectives modifying the same noun are separated by a comma. (If the word "and" can be placed between the adjectives without altering the meaning of the sentence, they are considered to be coordinate). Example:

"Vigorous, aggressive troops are needed for the exploitation of enemy weakness in this area."

e. Verbs

Terms which can be defined either as a noun or a verb should be defined as a verb. The definition should normally begin with the word "to".

f. Hyphenated words

The COD is the source reference for English terminology, and composite words should be used as they appear therein.

Compound words not shown in the COD are those of recent use, specialist terms or temporarily agglomerated words. In this case the rule of thumb suggests that hyphens are necessary if and when confusion is to be avoided.

g. Use of pronouns "that" and "which"

When developing a definition containing these relative pronouns there is no specific rule. However, as a guide, the pronoun "that" should be used to restrict or define a clause, and "which" for non-defining clauses when developing definitions in English for AAP-6. (MAS(TC)143-UK 27 August 1984).

- h. Use of and/or
The conjunction "and/or" is only used when necessary and in accordance with the COD.
- i. Use of numerals
The common NATO rule, which is not to spell numerals is to be observed.
- j. Metric system
The two measurement systems are to be shown to avoid possible confusion. The English system is to be in parentheses.
- k. Quotation marks
The rule is to follow the COD.
- l. Repetition
The term should not be included in the definition, as a term cannot be defined by itself. However, the use of a generic component of the term is permitted if it is already defined in AAP-6 or in the COD, e.g. "standing order - A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled". The repetition of a word in a definition should be avoided as far as possible.
- m. Capitalization
There is a tendency to make excessive use of capitals in English. As a general rule, capitals are to be avoided except where required by the grammar of the language, e.g. for proper nouns, nationalities or for official titles, e.g. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- n. Notes
To avoid including unnecessary detail or extraneous elements in a definition, such indications may be shown after it, when required, preceded by the word "Note".
- o. Mathematical symbols
Mathematical signs shall not be used in place of a lexical expression, e.g. "=" instead of "is the same as" or "+" instead of "plus" or "more".

SECTION IV**SPECIALIST GLOSSARIES****1. Aim**

The aim is to provide a readily accessible glossary for a specialized field. The contents must be agreed by the majority of NATO nations, including one English Speaking Nation, and one French Speaking Nation.

2. Responsibility

- a. Any NATO group or committee may produce and maintain its own glossary of terms and definitions in English and French. However, only one glossary will be recognized as "The NATO Specialist Glossary" for each field.
- b. Any group or committee wishing to propose a NATO Specialist Glossary for its field will make a proposal to that effect to the NATO Terminology Coordinator through their respective Board (Tasking Authorities). Provided there is no conflicting claim, the NATO Terminology Coordinator will enter the reference in Part 4 and the terms in Part 5 of AAP-6.

3. Contents

- a. A specialist glossary may repeat terms and definitions taken from NATO agreed documents or international glossaries.
- b. Where a term and its definition are taken from a source document, they must match exactly what appears in the source. A reference to the source document must be shown in brackets after the definition, for example "(AAP-6)".
- c. When considered essential, it is permissible to have more than one definition for a specific term; a generic definition in AAP-6 and a more detailed or technical definition for specialist use in the glossary.
- d. When a definition of a term which appears in AAP-6 is augmented or refined for specialist purposes, the unabridged AAP-6 definition should be included in the Specialist Glossary with its reference shown in brackets after the definition, ie (AAP-6), followed by the revised definition which should be preceded by a qualifier such as: "In airborne operations..."

4. Changes

- a. The group or committee sponsoring a specialist glossary has the right to add new terms and definitions to it, amend existing ones and delete those considered obsolete. This is done by proposing changes to that specialist group or committee for agreement.
- b. The procedures for amending a specialist glossary are as follows:
 - (1) Any member of the specialist group or committee may write to their Secretary to propose a change.
 - (2) The Secretary of that group or committee will then circulate a written proposal to all national delegates and will include it as an agenda item for the next meeting.
 - (3) At the group or committee meeting, the proposal will be considered, and will be regarded as agreed if it has the majority of NATO Nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN.

- (4) If the Specialist group or committee chairman determines that a terminology proposal cannot gain the approval of the majority of NATO nations, including at least one ESN and one FSN, then it is to be rejected.

5. Publication

- a. A specialist glossary may be published as:
 - (1) The whole or part of a STANAG;
 - (2) A chapter of, or an annex to an AP;
 - (3) A separate allied glossary with a short covering STANAG.
- b. The specialist group or committee preparing a specialist glossary should bear in mind that actual STANAGs have a limited distribution and carry a statutory requirement that nations should reproduce the contents, together with reference to the STANAG number, in national implementing documents.
- c. A supplement to AAP-6 (Part 5), which provides an index of most specialist terms defined in NATO agreed documents, is available on limited distribution.
- d. For cases where an allied glossary with covering STANAG is deemed appropriate, a format for that STANAG is outlined in the Procedures for the Development, Preparation, Production and the updating of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Publications (APs) - (AAP-3).

6. Coordination

- a. An "Index of NATO Agreed Documents Containing Specialist Terms and Definitions" is included as Part 4 of AAP-6, and is listed alphabetically by subject matter. As far as possible, these subjects coincide with the titles of the various specialist groups and committees who produce NATO specialist glossaries.
- b. Specialist groups or committees sponsoring a specialist glossary should consult Part 4 and the supplement (Part 5) to AAP-6 before submitting a proposal to add a new term or definition.
- c. In order to ensure that NATO terms and definitions use a standard format, the guidance set out in Section III, paras 3 and 4 should be followed when changes to any specialist glossary are processed.
- d. It is the responsibility of the custodian of a NATO specialist glossary to inform the NATO TC of any changes so that Part 4 and 5 of AAP-6 can be amended accordingly.

A TO

PART I

PROPOSAL LIST N - TITLE
N DE LA PROPOSITION - TITRE

PROPOSER/
L'AUTEUR

: Here state the nation, agency or other body proposing the terminology, e.g. MOD UK, SACLANT, Air Board MAS.

SOURCE

: Reference the source document, letter or report containing the initial proposal.

PROPOSAL
PROPOSITION

- : (1) Details of the proposal e.g. add a new term and definition - change an existing entry - delete an existing entry.
- (2) Proposals to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by MAS.

JUSTIFICATION

- : (1) Here include the reasons for the proposal especially when a change to an existing entry is recommended.
- (2) Justification to be in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation to be proposed by MAS.

AAP-6 ENTRY/
ENTREE AAP-6

: Include the current English and French versions of the entry to be changed or deleted (if not a proposed new entry), noting the AAP-6 edition used as reference. In the case of an entry not yet in AAP-6, state the NATO Agreed List.

OTHER SOURCE/
AUTRE SOURCE

: Any additional references may be included here, such as specialist terms and definitions, ISO etc.

TC COMMENTS (date) :
COMMENTAIRES DU TC (date):

As required.

A

abac scale / abaque de conversion

A nomogram for obtaining the conversion angle to apply when plotting great circle bearings on a Mercator projection. 1/7/73

abeam / par le travers

Bearing approximately 090 or 270 degrees relative; at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle. 18/08/98

abeam replenishment / ravitaillement à couple

The transfer at sea of personnel and/or supplies by rigs between two or more ships proceeding side by side. 1/7/80

abort / avorter

1. To terminate a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point after the beginning of the mission and prior to its completion.
2. To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch. 1/5/73

abrasion / rayure

In photography, a scratch or mark produced mechanically on an emulsion surface or film base. 1/1/73

absolute filter / filtre absolu

A filter capable of cutting off 100 % by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/1/80

absolute height / hauteur absolue

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. *See also altitude.* 1/7/94

absorbed dose / dose absorbée

The amount of energy imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad. 1/2/73

acceleration error / erreur d'accélération

An error caused by the deflection of the vertical reference due to any change in acceleration of the aircraft. 1/2/73

acceptable product / produit de substitution

One which may be used in place of another for extended periods without

technical advice. *See also emergency substitute; standardized product.* 1/2/73

acceptance trial / essai à la réception - essai de recette

A trial carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met. 1/2/73

access procedure / procédure d'accès

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 9/1/96

accuracy of fire / justesse de tir

The precision of fire expressed by the closeness of a grouping of shots at and around the centre of the target. 1/10/84

acknowledgement / aperçu

A message from the addressee informing the originator that his communication has been received and is understood. 1/1/74

aclinic line / équateur magnétique - ligne aclinique

See magnetic equator. 1/2/73

acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique

A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target. *See also mine.* 2/5/95

acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique

Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena. 1/11/86

acoustic mine / mine acoustique

A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

acoustic minehunting / chasse aux mines acoustique

The use of a sonar to detect mines or mine-like objects which may be on or protruding from the sea bed, or buried. 1/11/75

acoustic warfare / guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, the use of acoustic energy to provoke, exploit, restrict or prevent hostile use of the acoustic spectrum and the

implementation of any measures taken to restrict its use to friendly forces. *See also acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 16/7/99

acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures / contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, those actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the acoustic spectrum by countering hostile acoustic warfare measures. Acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures involve anti-acoustic warfare support measures and anti-acoustic warfare countermeasures, and may not involve underwater acoustic emissions. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 16/7/99

acoustic warfare countermeasures / contre-mesures de guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, actions taken to prevent or reduce the use of the acoustic spectrum by hostile forces. Acoustic warfare countermeasures involve intentional underwater acoustic emissions for deception and jamming. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures; acoustic warfare support measures.* 16/7/99

acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique

In an underwater environment, actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record and analyze radiated acoustic energy for the purpose of exploiting such radiation. The use of acoustic warfare support measures involves no intentional underwater acoustic emission and is generally not detectable by hostile forces. *See also acoustic warfare; acoustic warfare countermeasures; acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures* 16/7/99

action information centre / centre d'information de combat

See combat information centre. 1/3/73

activate / activer

In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity. 16/7/99

activation detector / détecteur de neutrons par activation

A device used to determine neutron flux or density by virtue of the radioactivity induced in it as a result of neutron capture. 1/2/73

active / actif(ve)

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit energy capable of being detected. 1/11/75

active air defence / défense aérienne active

Direct defensive action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defence weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defence role and electronic warfare. *See also air defence.* 1/11/86

active electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique actives

Detectable measures, such as altering transmitter parameters as necessary, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

active homing guidance / guidage actif

A system of homing guidance wherein both the source for illuminating the target, and the receiver for detecting the energy reflected from the target as the result of illuminating the target, are carried within the missile. *See also homing guidance.* 1/2/73

active material / matière fissile

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction. 1/2/73

active mine / mine à dispositif actif

A mine actuated by the reflection from a target of a signal emitted by the mine. *See also passive mine.* 1/11/94

active public information policy / attitude active en matière d'information publique

A policy which dictates that attempts will be made to stimulate media/public interest about an issue or activity for the purpose of informing the public. Interest may be stimulated by press advisories, news releases, personal contacts, press conferences or other forms of public presentation. *See also passive public information policy.* 1/11/90

actual ground zero / point zéro réel

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of an actual nuclear detonation. *See also desired ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

actuate / déclencher

To operate a firing mechanism by an influence or a series of influences in such a way that all the requirements of the mechanism for firing or for registering a target count are met. 9/1/96

actuator / servocommande

A mechanism that furnishes the force required to displace a control surface or other control element. 1/1/80

acute radiation dose / dose d'irradiation aiguë

Total ionising radiation dose received at one time and over a period so short that biological recovery cannot occur. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/3/79

ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé

A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided. *See also fully planned movement; partially planned movement.* 1/11/90

add / plus loin

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to

indicate that an increase in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

adjust fire / 1. prêt à régler; 2. réglage

In artillery and naval fire support:

1. A method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.
2. An order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire. 1/9/74

adjustment of fire / ajustage observé de tir - réglage observé de tir

Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire. *See also spot.* 1/2/73

administration / 1. administration et logistique; 2. administration

1. The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management.
2. The internal management of units. 1/11/91

administrative chain of command / voie administrative

The normal chain of command for administration. *See also chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/6/84

administrative control / contrôle administratif

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. *See also command; control; full command; operational command; operational control.* 1/4/71

administrative escort / escorteur administratif

A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy. 1/10/78

administrative loading / chargement administratif

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used. *Also called "commercial loading".* 1/2/73

administrative movement / mouvement administratif

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. 1/2/73

administrative order / ordre administratif

An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details. 1/2/73

administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique

A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation. 1/9/81

advance force / force d'avant-garde

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support. 1/6/81

advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi

An offensive operation designed to gain or re-establish contact with the enemy. *See also approach march.* 1/10/78

advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé

An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. *See also aerodrome.* 20/11/96

advanced base / base avancée

A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. 1/3/81

advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations. *See also emergency anchorage.* 1/2/73

advanced guard / avant-garde

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to insure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions:

- To find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system.
- To prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition.
- To clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body. *See also main guard.* 1/2/73

advisory area / région à service consultatif

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. 1/2/73

advisory control / contrôle consultatif

A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety. 1/11/75

aerial picket / avion piquet-radar

See air picket. 1/8/76

aerial reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne

See air reconnaissance 1/3/81

aerodrome / aérodrome

An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft. *See also advanced aerodrome; air strip; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; landing area; landing site; main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome. Also called "airfield".* 20/11/96

aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome

The range of activities required to restore the operational capability of an aerodrome after non-nuclear attack, including:

- Reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential recuperative work.
- Explosive ordnance disposal.
- Restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks.
- Restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations. *Commonly called "ADR".* 3/8/98

aerodrome traffic / circulation d'aérodrome

- All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome
- All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome. 1/2/73

aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path. *See also ballistic missile; guided missile.* 1/11/94

aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes

The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre and coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability. It also assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements. 1/2/73

aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

A system which provides:

- a. control of patient movement by air transport;
- b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care;
- c. facilities on, or in the vicinity of, air strips and air bases, for the limited medical care of intransit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system;
- d. communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements. 1/2/73

aeromedical staging unit / hôpital de transit "air"

A medical unit operating transient patient beds located on or in the vicinity of an emplaning or deplaning air base or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing, ground transportation, feeding and limited medical care for patients entering or leaving an aeromedical evacuation system. 1/2/73

aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique

A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements. *See also aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/11/91

aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation. 1/2/73

aeronautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route aéronautique

A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map.* 1/10/84

aeronautical topographic chart / carte topographique aéronautique

A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; map.* 1/2/73

aeropause / aéropause

Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist. 1/2/73

afloat support / soutien logistique à la mer

A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor. 1/12/74

after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft. *Also called "post flight inspection".* 1/2/73

afterburning / postcombustion

1. The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.
2. The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine). 1/2/73

age of moon / âge de la lune

The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon. 1/2/73

agency / organisme de renseignement

In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information. *See also agent;*

intelligence cycle; source. Also called "collection agency". 1/9/81

agent / agent

In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information. *See also agency; source.* 1/9/81

agonic line / ligne agonale

A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date. 1/2/74

agreed point / repère convenu

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment. 1/2/73

air / fusant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst or group of bursts occurred before impact. 1/8/74

air cargo / cargaison aérienne

Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique

A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography. *Also called "mapping camera".* 1/5/73

air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique - photographie topographique aérienne

The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes. *Also called "air survey photography".* 1/2/73

air control / contrôle aérien

See air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control area; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area. 1/2/73

air controller / contrôleur aérien

An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area. *See also air control; tactical air controller.* 1/2/73

air corridor / corridor aérien

A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces. 1/2/73

air cushion vehicle / aéroglesseur

A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure. *See also ground effect machine.* 9/1/96

air data computer / centrale aérodynamique

See central air data computer. 1/3/81

air defence / défense aérienne

All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action. *See also active air defence; passive air defence.* 1/3/85

air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne

An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/7/93

air defence area / zone de défense aérienne

A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided. 1/7/93

air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne

The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne

A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area. 1/11/75

air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne

The principal information, communications and operations centre from which all aircraft, antiaircraft operations, air defence artillery, guided missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated. *See also combat information centre.* 09/07/97

air defence early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne

See early warning. 1/3/81

air defence ground environment / réseau de défense aérienne

The network of ground radar sites and command and control centres within a specific theatre of operations which are used for the tactical control of air defence operations. 1/1/83

air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne

Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/2/73

air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne - zone de tir contrôlé

A geographical area defining the boundaries within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence and other operations and which may include designation of one or more of the following:

- a. air defence action area;
- b. air defence area;
- c. air defence identification zone;
- d. fire power umbrella. *See also air defence action area; air defence identification zone.* 1/2/73

air defence region / région de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence area. 1/12/74

air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne

A geographical subdivision of an air defence region. 1/2/73

air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne

The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence. 1/2/73

air evacuation / évacuation par air

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo. 1/2/73

air freighting / aérotransport de matériel

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air. 1/2/73

air interception / interception aérienne

An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft. *See also broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception; controlled interception.* 1/12/74

air interdiction / mission d'interdiction aérienne

Air operations conducted to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. 1/2/73

air landed / posé

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering. *See also air movement.* 1/12/74

air liaison officer / officier de liaison "air"

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters. *See also ground liaison officer.* 1/11/75

air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique

An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre to distribute and recover personnel, equipment and supplies. 1/1/80

air mission / mission aérienne

See mission part 2. 1/2/73

air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel. *See also airdrop; air landed; air trooping; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/11/94

air movement officer / régulateur

An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections. 1/2/73

air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement

A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order:

- indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted.
- designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial.
- specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off. 1/2/73

air movement traffic section / section trafic des mouvements aériens

A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and matériel. 1/2/73

air observation post / observatoire aérien

See observation post. 1/2/73

air observer / observateur aérien

An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information. 1/2/73

air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique

The obtaining of information by air photography, divided into three types:

- Strategic photographic reconnaissance.
- Tactical photographic reconnaissance.
- Survey/cartographic photography - air photography taken for survey/cartographical purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical. 1/2/73

air picket / avion piquet-radar

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts. *Also called "aerial picket". See also airborne early warning and control.* 1/8/76

air plot / 1.2. graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air - 3. plot air

- A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.
- A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.
- Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship. 1/2/73

air policing / police aérienne

The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace. 1/12/74

air portable / aérotransportable - transportable par air

Denotes matériel which is suitable for transport by an aircraft loaded internally or externally, with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling within the capabilities of user units. This term must be qualified to show the extent of air portability. *See also load.* 1/2/73

air position / position air

The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect. *Also called "no-wind position".* 1/2/73

air priorities committee / comité de priorités aériennes

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo. *See also air transport allocations board.* 1/2/73

air raid reporting control ship / bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens

A ship to which the air defence ship has delegated the duties of controlling air warning radar and air raid reporting. 1/2/73

air reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne

The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors. *See also reconnaissance. Also called "aerial reconnaissance".* 1/3/81

air route / route aérienne

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. 1/2/73

air staging unit / service d'escale aérienne

A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo. 1/12/93

air station / point de prise de vue

In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure. *Also called "exposure station".* 1/9/74

air strip / bande d'atterrissage

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities. *See also aerodrome.* 1/2/73

air superiority / supériorité aérienne

That degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another which permits the conduct of operations by the former and its related land, sea and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. 1/2/73

air supply / ravitaillement par air

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing. 1/2/73

air support / appui aérien

All forms of support given by air forces on land or sea. *See also call mission; close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.* 1/2/73

air support operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui aérien

An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force

headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support. *See also tactical air control centre.* 1/1/83

air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air

That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference. 1/2/73

air surface zone / zone air-surface

A restricted area established for the purpose of preventing friendly surface vessels and aircraft from being fired upon by friendly forces and for permitting antisubmarine operations, unrestricted by the operation of friendly submarines. *See also restricted area.* 25/9/98

air surveillance / surveillance aérienne

The systematic observation of air space by electronic, visual or other means, primarily for the purpose of identifying and determining the movements of aircraft and missiles, friendly and enemy, in the air space under observation. *See also surveillance.* 1/2/73

air surveillance officer / officier de surveillance aérienne

An individual responsible for coordinating and maintaining an accurate, current picture of the air situation within an assigned airspace area. 1/1/83

air surveillance plotting board / table de situation générale

A gridded, small scale, air defence map of an appropriate area. It is maintained at the air control centre. On it are posted current locations, number, and altitudes of all friendly or enemy aircraft within range of radar or ground observer facilities. 1/2/73

air survey photography / photographie topographique aérienne

See air cartographic photography. 1/2/73

air terminal / aérogare

An installation on an aerodrome with facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and processing traffic (passengers, baggage, cargo and mail). 1/7/87

air traffic control centre / centre de la circulation aérienne

A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre. *See also air control; area control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

air traffic control clearance / autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions. 1/2/73

air traffic control service / service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne

A service provided for the purpose of:

- a. preventing collisions:
 - (1) between aircraft; and
 - (2) on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions; and
- b. expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic. 1/11/80

air transport allocations board / bureau d'allocations de transports aériens

The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre. *See also air priorities committee.* 1/2/73

air transport liaison officer / officier de liaison de transport par air

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit. 1/2/73

air transport liaison section / section de liaison de transport aérien

A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises. 1/2/73

air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien

See strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations. 1/2/73

air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable

A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement. *See also airborne, airborne operation.* 1/2/73

air transported force / force aérotransportable - force transportée par air

A force which is moved by air. *See also force(s).* 1/2/73

air trooping / aérotransport de personnel

The non-tactical air movement of personnel. *See also air movement.* 1/2/73

air-ground operations system / système d'opérations air-sol

An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence. 1/2/73

air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air

An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface

An air-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

airborne/1. 2. 3. aéroporté; 4. de bord; 5. en vol

Adjective used to describe the following:

1. Troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paratroop or air landing, following an air movement. *See also airborne force; airborne operation; operation; paratroop.*
2. Materiel specially designed for airborne troops.
3. Aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.
4. Items forming an integral part of an aircraft.
5. The state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. 20/11/96

airborne alert / alerte en vol

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action. *See also fighter cover.* 1/2/73

airborne assault / assaut aéroporté

See assault phase part 2. 1/2/73

airborne command post / poste de commandement volant

A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the control of his forces. 1/6/78

airborne early warning and control / alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés

Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communications equipment for controlling weapon systems. *See also air picket. 1/2/73*

airborne force / force aéroportée

A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations. *See also force(s). 1/2/73*

airborne force liaison officer / officier de liaison des forces aéroportées

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations. 1/2/73

airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception. 1/8/73

airborne operation / opération aéroportée

An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air. *See also air transportable unit. 1/2/73*

airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol

A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communications systems. 1/2/73

airburst / explosion aérienne

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface

or after penetration. *See also type of burst. 1/2/73*

aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours

A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off. *Also called "emergency barrier". See also aircraft arresting system. 1/11/94*

aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook. *Also called "aircraft arresting wire". See also aircraft arresting system. 1/7/94*

aircraft arresting gear / dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef

A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting system. 1/1/83*

aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef - crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. *Also called "tail hook". See also aircraft arresting system. 1/7/94*

aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef

A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off. *See also aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting cable; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook. 1/11/94*

aircraft arresting wire / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef - brin d'arrêt d'aéronef

See aircraft arresting cable. 1/1/83

aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef

Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means. 1/8/74

aircraft captain / commandant de bord

See aircraft commander. 1/3/79

aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef

The aircrew member designated by competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation and accomplishment of the assigned mission. *Also called "aircraft captain". 1/11/77*

aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air

A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s). 1/11/75

aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:

- a. Stage A cross-servicing: The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship.
- b. Stage B cross-servicing: The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission. *See also aircraft transient servicing; operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement. 1/11/94*

aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid. 1/2/73

aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft. *See also palletized unit load. 1/2/73*

aircraft guide / guide d'aéronef

See aircraft marshaller. 1/2/73

aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol

Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems. 25/9/98

aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another. 1/2/73

aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions. 1/2/73

aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft. 1/2/73

aircraft marshaller / signaleur

A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points. *Also called "aircraft guide".* 1/2/73

aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs - aire d'attente

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing. *See also manoeuvring area.* 1/2/73

aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef

Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular mission or task. *Also called "aircraft role equipment".* 1/2/73

aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced. 1/2/73

aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. *Also called "aircraft tie-down".* 1/12/74

aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to pre-determined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded. 1/2/73

aircraft role equipment / équipement de soute

See aircraft mission equipment. 1/2/73

aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat

Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness. 1/2/73

aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs

A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out. 1/12/79

aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows:

- a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items.
- b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic-countermeasures, data link, etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop container, drone or other similar items. *See also payload.* 1/9/81

aircraft tie-down / amarrage d'un aéronef

See aircraft picketing. 1/2/73

aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage

Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the

aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/7/94

aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap

The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings. 1/2/73

airdrop / largage

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. *See also airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage

A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction. *See also airdrop; platform drop.* 1/2/73

airfield / terrain d'aviation

See aerodrome. 1/2/73

airhead / tête de pont aérienne

1. A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous air landing of troops and matériel and provides the manoeuvre space necessary for projected operations. Normally it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation.
2. A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. *See also beach-head; bridgehead.* 1/2/73

airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service. *See also airlift requirement; payload parts 1 & 4.* 1/2/73

airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo

required to be carried by air for a specific task. *See also airlift capability.* 1/2/73

airmiss / quasi collision

See near miss. 1/8/82

airmobile forces / force aéromobile

The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation. 1/3/79

airmobile operation / opération aéromobile

An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat. 1/11/92

airmobility / aéromobilité

A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat. 1/12/77

airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien

A combination of airspace organization planning procedures, the resulting control structure and coordinating functions to minimize risks and allow for efficient and flexible use of airspace by all elements involved in air, land and sea operations. *See also airspace control authority.* 20/11/96

airspace control area / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien

Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas. 1/3/81

airspace control authority / autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien

The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area. 1/9/81

airspace control boundary / limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien

The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area. 1/3/81

airspace control system / système de contrôle de l'espace aérien

An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions. 1/9/81

airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien.

Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions. 1/7/80

airspace warning area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

See danger area. 1/2/73

airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air - badin

An instrument which displays the indicated airspeed of the aircraft derived from inputs of pitot and static pressures. 1/3/81

airway / voie aérienne

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigational aids. *See also air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.* 1/2/73

alert / 1.2.3. alerte; 4. alerter

1. Readiness for action, defence or protection.
 2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.
 3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.
 4. To forewarn; to prepare for action.
- See also airborne alert.* 1/2/73

alerting service / service d'alerte

A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required. 1/2/73

alighting area / aire d'amerrissage

A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing. 1/2/73

alignment / alignement

1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.

2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail. 1/2/73

all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources

Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies. *See also intelligence.* 1/12/90

Allied commander / commandant interallié

See NATO commander. 1/3/84

Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée

An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate. *See also joint.* 16/7/99

Allied press information centre / centre interallié d'information de la presse

A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance. *See also press information centre.* 1/11/91

allocation / 1. allocation; 2. attribution des ressources

1. In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only. 1/3/82
2. The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission. *See also mission; sortie.* 16/7/99

allotment / détachement pour emploi

The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is

vested in the commander having operational command. 1/6/81

allowable load / charge offerte

The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume. *See also load.* 1/6/84

alternate aerodrome / aérodrome de dégagement

An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure. *See also aerodrome; main aerodrome.* (ICAO Lexicon (Doc 9294/5 Vol II, 1985). 1/7/93

alternate escort operating base / base de remplacement pour escorteurs

A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods of time. 1/2/73

alternate water terminal / terminus maritime auxiliaire

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/2/73

altimeter / altimètre

An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level. 1/11/92

altitude / altitude

The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level. *See also absolute altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.* 1/2/73

altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude

A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure. 1/2/73

altitude chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

altitude datum / référence d'altitude

The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level. *See also altitude.* 1/2/73

altitude delay / retard de suppression d'écho proche

Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display. 1/2/73

altitude hole / cône mort - secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot. 1/12/74

altitude slot / secteur d'altitude - zone de non-détection

See altitude hole 1/3/81

altitude tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

See hypsometric tinting. 1/2/73

ammunition / munition - munitions

See munition. 1/10/92

ammunition and toxic material open space / parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques

An area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area

restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings. 1/2/73

ammunition lot / lot de munitions

A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. *See also ammunition.* 1/2/88

amphibious assault / assaut amphibie

The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/80

amphibious assault area / zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre

See landing area. 1/7/80

amphibious chart / carte pour opérations amphibies

A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25,000 or larger, and showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart. *See also combat chart.* 1/8/79

amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie

A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations. 1/2/73

amphibious control group / groupe de contrôle amphibie

Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation. 1/2/73

amphibious demonstration / démonstration amphibie

A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him. *See also amphibious operation; demonstration.* 1/7/83

amphibious force / force amphibie

1. A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.

2. In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet. *See also landing force.* 1/2/73

amphibious group / groupement amphibie

A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation. 1/2/73

amphibious lift / capacité de transport amphibie

The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies. 1/2/73

amphibious objective area / zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie

A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations. 1/7/83

amphibious operation / opération amphibie

An operation launched from the sea by naval and landing forces against a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious assault; amphibious demonstration; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal.* 1/11/85

amphibious raid / raid amphibie

A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

amphibious reconnaissance / reconnaissance amphibie

An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the

purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal. 1/10/80

amphibious squadron / escadron amphibie

A tactical and administrative organization composed of amphibious assault shipping to transport troops and their equipment for an amphibious assault operation. 1/2/73

amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships. 1/1/83

amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. *See also landing craft; vehicle.* 1/2/73

amphibious vehicle launching area / zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies

An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles. 1/2/73

amphibious withdrawal / repli amphibie

A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore. *See also amphibious operation.* 1/7/87

amplifying report / compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

See contact report. 1/2/73

analysis / analyse

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/9/91

analysis staff / équipe d'analyse

See central analysis team. 1/2/73

anchor / crapaud

See sinker. 1/11/75

anchor cable / câble de parachutage

In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached. 1/3/82

anchor line extension kit / prolongateur de câble de largage

A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear. 1/2/73

ancillary facilities / moyens d'appoint

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces. 21/11/96

angle of convergence / convergence oculaire

The angle subtended by the eyebase of an observer at the point of focus. 1/11/91

angle of depression / angle de dépression

1. The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.
2. In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal. *Also called "depression angle". See also tilt angle.* 1/3/79

angle of safety / angle de sécurité

The minimum permissible angular clearance, at the gun, of the path of a projectile above the friendly troops. It is the angle of clearance corrected to insure the safety of the troops. *Also called "safety angle". See also elevation of security.* 1/2/73

angle of view / angle de vue

1. The angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to two opposite corners of the format.
2. In photogrammetry, twice the angle whose tangent is one half the length of the diagonal of the format divided by the calibrated focal length. *See also field of view.* 1/2/73

angle T / angle d'observation - angle O

In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the

gun-target line and the observer-target line. 1/2/73

angular velocity sight / viseur à défilement angulaire

See bomb sighting systems part 3. 1/12/74

annotated print / épreuve renseignée

A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols. 1/2/73

annotation / annotation

A marking placed on imagery or drawings for explanatory purposes or to indicate items or areas of special importance. 1/2/73

antenna mine / mine à antennes

In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

anti-aircraft operations centre / centre d'opérations antiaériennes

The tactical headquarters of an anti-aircraft commander. The agency provided to collect and evaluate information; and disseminate intelligence for the anti-aircraft defence, and through which operational control over subordinate units is exercised. 1/2/73

antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar

A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets. *Also called "antitank helicopter".* 1/11/86

anticountermining device / dispositif anti-contreminage

A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock. 1/8/76

anticrop agent / agent anticultures

A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

anticrop operation / opération anticultures

The employment of anticrop agents in military operations to destroy the enemy's source of selected food or industrial crops. 1/2/73

antilift device / dispositif antirelevage

A device designed to actuate a mine, if the mine is moved. 9/1/96

antimateriel agent / agent antimatériel

A living organism or chemical used to cause deterioration of, or damage to, selected materiel. 1/2/73

antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel

The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations. 1/2/73

antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations

A missile which homes passively on a radiation source. *See also guided missile.* 1/2/73

antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération

In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism. *Also called "prevention of stripping equipment".* 1/11/75

antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marin

An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine. *See also antisubmarine warfare.* 16/07/96

antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin

The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines. *See also antisubmarine patrol; barrier.* 1/2/73

antisubmarine carrier group / groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions - groupe hunter-killer

A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles. *Also called "hunter-killer group".* 1/2/73

antisubmarine minefield / champ de mines anti-sous-marins

A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for a surface ships. *See also minefield.* 1/3/77

antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin

The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/2/73

antisubmarine screen / écran anti-sous-marin

An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine. 1/2/73

antisubmarine search / recherche anti-sous-marin

Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident. 1/2/73

antisubmarine support operation / opération de soutien anti-sous-marin

An operation conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare / guerre anti-sous-marin

Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines. 1/2/73

antisubmarine warfare free area / zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marin

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of

antisubmarine weapons. *See also submarine action area.* 16/07/96

antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface

An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces. 1/3/82

antisweep device / dispositif

antidrague

Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult. 1/11/75

antisweeper mine / mine

antidragueur

A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

antitank helicopter / hélicoptère

antichar

See antiarmour helicopter. 1/11/86

antitank mine / mine antichar

A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. *See also mine.* 1/2/73

antivignetting filter / filtre

compensateur - filtre dégradé

A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types. 1/2/73

antiwatching device / dispositif

anti-repérage

A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed. *See also watching mine.* 1/11/75

apparent horizon / horizon apparent

The visible line of demarcation between land/sea and sky. 1/2/73

apparent precession / précession

apparente

The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the earth and not due to any applied force. *Also called "apparent wander". See also precession.* 1/8/74

apparent wander / précession

apparente

See apparent precession. 1/8/74

apportionment / répartition des

ressources

The determination and assignment of the total expected effort by percentage and/or by priority that should be devoted to the various air operations and/or geographic areas for a given period of time. 1/3/82

appreciation of the situation /

appréciation de la situation

See estimate of the situation. 1/2/73

approach end of runway / entrée de

piste - début de piste

That end of the runway nearest to the direction from which the final approach is made. 18/12/97

approach lane / couloir d'approche

An extension of a boat lane from the line of departure toward the transport area. It may be terminated by marker ships, boats or buoys. 1/2/73

approach march / marche d'approche

Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied. *See also advance to contact.* 1/8/74

approach route / route d'approche

A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route. 1/11/75

approach schedule / horaire

d'approche

In amphibious operations, the plan which indicates, for each scheduled wave, the time of departure from the rendezvous area, the line of departure and other control points and the time of arrival at the beach. 1/11/94

approach sequence / séquence

d'approche

The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach. 1/9/81

approach time / heure d'approche

The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing. 1/2/73

apron / aire de trafic

A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft. *See also area.* 1/11/92

area / aire

See advisory area; aircraft dispersal area; aircraft marshalling area; air defence action area; air defence area; alighting area; amphibious vehicle launching area; apron; area control centre; assembly area; caution area; closed area; concentration area; control area; danger area; defensive coastal area; embarkation area; fire support area; firing area; hard stand; helipad; impact area; initial approach area; landing area; manoeuvring area; maritime area; naval support area; objective area; prohibited area; run-up area; signal area; staging area; submarine patrol area; terminal control area; transit area; vital area. See also zone. 1/2/73

area bombing / bombardement de zone

Bombing of a target which is in effect a general area rather than a small or pin-point target. 1/2/73

area command / commandement de zone

A command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more of the armed services, designated to operate in a specific geographical area, which are placed under a single commander. *See also functional command; command.* 1/11/85

area control centre / centre de contrôle régional

A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction. *See also air traffic control centre; flight information region.* 1/2/73

area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone

Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of

damage and minimize its effects. *See also damage control.* 1/2/73

**area interdiction operation /
opération d'interdiction - opération de
harcèlement**

An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area. 1/6/78

area of influence / zone d'influence

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control. *See also sector.* 1/3/77

**area of intelligence responsibility /
zone de responsabilité du
renseignement**

An area allocated to a commander, in which he is responsible for the provision of intelligence, within the means at his disposal. *See also area of interest; area of responsibility.* 1/3/82

area of interest / zone d'intérêt

The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto. *See also area of influence; area of operations; area of responsibility.* 16/7/99

**area of militarily significant fallout /
zone de retombées radioactives
d'importance militaire**

Area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission. 1/11/92

**area of operational interest / zone
d'intérêt opérationnel**

In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent site based on established criteria, such as identity and location. 1/9/74

area of operations / zone d'opérations

That portion of an area of war necessary for military operations and for the administration of such operations. 1/8/79

**area of responsibility / zone de
responsabilité**

1. A defined area of land in which responsibility is specifically assigned to the commander of the area for the development and maintenance of installations, control of movement and the conduct of tactical operations involving troops under his control along with parallel authority to exercise these functions.

2. In naval usage, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation. *See also area of intelligence responsibility.* 1/2/73

area operations / opérations de zone

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force. 1/8/79

area search / recherche sur zone

Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities. 1/9/81

area target / objectif non ponctuel

A target consisting of an area rather than a single point. 1/2/73

armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé

A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems. 1/11/75

armed mine / mine armée

A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact. 2/5/95

**armed reconnaissance /
reconnaissance armée**

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e. enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. 1/2/73

armed sweep / drague armée

A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings. 1/11/75

arming / armement

As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness. 2/5/95

**arming delay device / dispositif de
retard d'armement**

A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery. 16/7/99

arming lanyard / fil d'armement

See arming wire. 1/7/93

arming pin / goupille de sécurité

A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle. *Also called "safety pin". See also safety device.* 2/5/95

arming wire / fil d'armement

A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison. *Also called "arming lanyard". See also safety wire.* 1/7/93

army / armée

1. A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.
2. In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.
3. In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces. 1/7/83

army corps / corps d'armée

A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services. *Also called "corps".* 1/7/83

army group / groupe d'armées

The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander. 1/7/83

artificial daylight / jour artificiel

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night... (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight) *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

artificial horizon / horizon artificiel
See attitude indicator. 1/8/79

artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel
Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that of a full moon on a clear night. *See also battlefield illumination.* 1/2/73

artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie
A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event. 1/2/73

artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie
An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use. 3/8/98

artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie
Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence. 1/2/73

artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie
An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets. 16/7/99

artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie
A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known. 1/8/82

aspect change / fluctuation d'écho
The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target. 1/2/73

assault / assaut

1. The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.
2. See amphibious assault.
3. A short, violent, but well-ordered attack against a local objective, such as a gun emplacement, a fort or a machine-gun nest. *See also assault phase; follow-on echelon; follow-up.* 1/3/81

assault aircraft / aéronaf de transport d'assaut
A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area. 1/3/92

assault craft / engin d'assaut
A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation. 1/7/80

assault echelon / échelon d'assaut
The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area. 1/8/82

- assault phase / phase d'assaut**
1. In an amphibious operation, the period of time between the arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of their mission.
 2. In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead. *See also assault.* 1/9/91

assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut
Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area. 1/2/73

assault wave / vague d'assaut
See wave. 1/2/73

assembly / ensemble
In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts. *See also component; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement

An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships. *See also emergency anchorage; holding anchorage; laying-up position.* 1/6/78

- assembly area / 1. aire de montage; 2. zone de rassemblement**
1. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.
 2. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action. 1/2/73

- assign / affecter**
1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.
 2. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent. *See also attach.* 1/7/80

associated product / produit connexe
In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment. 1/10/92

associated support / soutien associé
In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide contact information to, receive intelligence from and, if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander. *See also direct support.* 25/9/98

astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche
The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship. 1/3/81

astro altitude / hauteur astronomique

The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body. 1/11/75

astro compass / astrocompas

An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies. 1/2/75

astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur

A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude. 1/1/73

astronomical twilight / crépuscule astronomique

See twilight. 1/1/73

asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique

A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track. 1/11/75

at my command / à mon commandement

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire. 1/11/75

at priority call / sur demande prioritaire

A precedence applied to the task of an artillery unit to provide fire to a formation/unit on a guaranteed basis. Normally observer, communications and liaison are not provided. An artillery unit in "direct support" or "in support" may simultaneously be placed "at priority call" to another unit or agency for a particular task and/or for a specific period of time. *See also direct support; in support.* 1/3/81

atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique

A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition. 1/3/82

atomic weapon / arme atomique

See nuclear weapon. 1/2/73

attach / détachement pour mise aux ordres - mise aux ordres

1. To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. Subject to limitations imposed in the attachment

order, the commander of the formation, unit, or organization receiving the attachment will exercise the same degree of command and control thereover as he does over the units and persons organic to his command. However, the responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.

2. To detail individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, i.e., attach for quarters and rations, attach for flying duty. *See also assign.* 1/3/81

attack group / groupe d'assaut

A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force.

It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group. 1/2/73

attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque

A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets. 1/11/85

attack position / position d'attaque - zone de démarrage

See forming up place. 1/3/82

attenuation / atténuation

1. Decrease in intensity of a signal, beam, or wave as a result of absorption of energy and of scattering out of the path of a detector, but not including the reduction due to geometric spreading, i.e. the inverse square of distance effect.

2. In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.

3. In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background.

Also called "tone down". 1/11/91

attenuation factor / facteur d'atténuation

The ratio of the incident radiation dose or dose rate to the radiation dose or dose rate transmitted through a shielding material. This is the reciprocal of the transmission factor. 1/2/73

attitude / orientation

1. The position of a body as determined by the inclination of the axes to some

frame of reference. If not otherwise specified, this frame of reference is fixed to the earth.

2. The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area.

3. See intelligence cycle. 1/1/83

attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette

An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon. 1/3/79

attrition / attrition - usure

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel. 1/2/73

attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition

In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

attrition rate / taux d'attrition - taux d'usure

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or materiel due to various causes within a specified period of time. 1/2/73

attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition

The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible. 1/8/76

augmentation force / force d'appoint

Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/7/87

authentic document / document authentique

A document bearing a signature or seal attesting that it is genuine and official. If it is an enemy document, it may have been prepared for purposes of deception and the accuracy of such document, even though authenticated, must be confirmed by other information, such as conditions of capture. 1/2/73

authentication / authentification

1. Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.
2. A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. 1/2/73

**authenticator / signe
d'authentification**

A letter, numeral, or group of letters or numerals, or both, attesting to the authenticity of a message or transmission. 1/2/73

**automated data handling / traitement
et transmission automatique de
données**

See automatic data handling. 1/12/74

**automatic data handling / traitement
et transmission automatique des
données**

A generalization of automatic data processing to include the aspect of data transfer. *Also called "automated data handling".* 1/12/74

**automatic data processing /
informatique - traitement
automatique des données**

1. Data processing largely performed by automatic means.
2. That branch of science and technology concerned with methods and techniques relating to data processing largely performed by automatic means. 1/12/74

**automatic flight control system /
système de contrôle automatique de
vol**

A system which includes all equipment to control automatically the flight of an aircraft or missile to a path or attitude described by references internal or external to the aircraft or missile. 1/2/73

**automatic search jammer / brouilleur
à poursuite automatique**

An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics. *Also called "search jammer".* 1/2/73

**automatic toss / lancement
automatique en cabré**

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of

an aircraft is controlled automatically. 1/1/73

**autonomous operation / opération
autonome**

One mode of operation of a unit in which the unit commander assumes full responsibility for control of weapons and engagement of hostile targets. This mode may be either directed by higher authority or result from a loss of all means of communication. 1/2/73

auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire

Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval. 1/2/73

**available supply rate / taux de
ravitaillement consenti**

The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period. 1/10/84

average heading / cap moyen

The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time. 1/1/73

average speed / vitesse moyenne

The average distance travelled per hour calculated over the whole journey excluding specifically ordered halts. 1/1/70

**aviation medicine / médecine
aéronautique**

The special field of medicine which is related to the biological and psychological problems of flight. 1/2/73

axial route / pénétrante

A route running through the rear area and into the forward area. *See also route.* 1/2/73

axis / axe

In land warfare, the general direction of movement, planned or achieved, usually between assigned boundaries. 1/2/89

azimuth angle / angle d'azimut

An angle measured clockwise in the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line. 1/2/73

**azimuth guidance / guidage
directionnel**

Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track. 1/10/80

**azimuth resolution / pouvoir
séparateur en azimut**

The ability of radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point. 1/3/81

B

back tell / transfert descendant

See track telling. 1/2/73

back-up / renvoi au verso

In cartography, an image printed on the reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side. Also the printing of such images. 1/2/73

background count / effet parasite de fond

The evidence or effect on a detector of radiation, other than that which it is desired to detect, caused by any agency. In connection with health protection, the background count usually includes radiations produced by naturally occurring radioactivity and cosmic rays. 1/2/73

background radiation / radioactivité naturelle

Nuclear (or ionizing) radiations arising from within the body and from the surrounding to which individuals are always exposed. 1/2/73

balance station zero / plan de référence - centrage zéro

See reference datum. 1/11/68

bale cubic capacity / capacité volumétrique en balles

The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the bale cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship. 1/2/73

balisage / balisage de circulation routière

The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions. 1/2/73

ballistic missile / missile balistique

Any missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated. *See also aerodynamic missile; guided missile.* 1/2/73

ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique

The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag. 1/2/73

ballistics / balistique

The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force. 1/12/74

balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon

In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes. 1/12/74

bank angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis. 1/1/80

bar scale / échelle de distance - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

See graphic scale. 1/3/73

barometric altitude / altitude barométrique

The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws. *See also altitude.* 1/11/94

barrage fire / tir de barrage

Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target. *See also fire part 3.* 1/2/73

barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage

Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/3/73

barrier / système d'obstacles

A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel,

time and equipment on the opposing force. *See also antisubmarine barrier.* 1/11/91

barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée

An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the emplacement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods. 9/1/96

base / 1. base; 2. base de départ - base de feux

1. An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support. *See also emergency fleet operating base; establishment.*
2. A locality from which operations are projected or supported. 1/3/73

base command / commandement des bases

An area containing a military base or group of such bases organized under one commander. *See also command.* 1/3/73

base development / aménagement d'une base

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations. 1/3/73

base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot

A type of shell which ejects its load from its base. 1/3/73

base fuze / fusée de culot

Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

base map / carte de base

A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared. *See also chart base.* 1/3/74

base map symbol / symbole de carte de base

A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart. *Also called "base symbol".* 1/3/73

base surge / nuage de base

A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid. 1/3/73

base symbol / symbole de base

See base map symbol. 1/3/73

baseline / 1. 2. base géodésique ; 3. base de radionavigation; 4. base de triangulation

1. In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
2. In photogrammetry, the line between the principal points of two consecutive vertical air photographs. It is usually measured on one photograph after the principal point of the other has been transferred.
3. In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.
4. In triangulation, the side of one of a series of coordinated triangles the length of which is measured with prescribed accuracy and precision and from which lengths of the other triangle sides are obtained by computation. 1/11/94

basic intelligence / renseignement de base - renseignement de documentation

Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence. *See also current intelligence; information; intelligence.* 1/11/94

basic load / dotation initiale

The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved

by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels. 1/3/81

basic military route network / réseau routier militaire de base

Axial, lateral, and connecting routes designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national. 1/3/79

basic stocks / stocks initiaux

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial pre-determined period. *See also stock; sustaining stocks.* 1/2/88

basic stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire

The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield. 1/12/79

bathymetric contour / courbe bathymétrique

See depth contour. 1/3/73

battery / batterie

1. Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.
2. All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity. 1/3/73

battery centre / centre de batterie - pièce de base - pièce directrice

A point on the ground, the coordinates of which are used as a reference indicating the location of the battery in the production of firing data. *Also called "chart location of the battery".* 1/10/80

battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie

The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level. 1/11/75

battery left / batterie par la gauche

In artillery, the procedural term to indicate that the weapons are to fire from the left, one after the other, at five

second intervals unless otherwise specified. 2/5/95

battery right / batterie par la droite

In artillery, the procedural term used to indicate that the weapons are to fire from the right, one after the other, at five second intervals unless otherwise specified. 2/5/95

battle casualty / perte au combat

Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission. *See also casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.* 1/6/89

battle damage repair / réparation au combat

Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service. 1/6/89

battlefield illumination / éclairage du champ de bataille

The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible to the naked eye. *See also artificial daylight; artificial moonlight; indirect illumination.* 1/3/82

battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille

Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of combat operations and designed to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in achievement of operational and tactical objectives. 16/7/99

battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille

Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence. *See also surveillance.* 1/8/79

beach capacity / capacité de plage

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. *See also port capacity.* 1/3/73

**beach group / élément de plage -
groupe de plage**

See shore party. 1/8/79

**beach minefield / champ de mines
antidébarquement**

A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach. *See also minefield* 1/11/77

beach reserves / réserves de plage

In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas. 1/3/92

beachhead / tête de pont - tête de plage

A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore. *See also airhead; bridgehead.* 1/12/93

beacon / balise

See crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon. 1/3/73

beam rider / guidé sur faisceau

A missile guided by radar or radio beam. 1/3/73

bearing / azimut - relèvement

The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction. 9/1/96

**before-flight inspection / préparation
pour le vol**

Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly adjusted for the particular operation or sortie. *Commonly called "preflight inspection".* 1/4/90

**bi-margin format / carte à deux
marges**

The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and

east, thus leaving two margins only. 1/3/73

**bilateral infrastructure /
infrastructure bilatérale**

Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

**binary chemical munition / munition
chimique binaire**

A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent. *See also munition; chemical ammunition; multi-agent munition.* 1/11/91

binding / chargement sur palette

The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet. *See also palletized unit load.* 1/3/73

biological agent / agent biologique

A micro-organism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of matériel. *See also biological environment; biological operation; biological weapon; chemical agent.* 1/3/73

**biological ammunition / munition
biologique**

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent. 1/3/92

**biological defence / défense
biologique**

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents. 1/10/92

**biological environment /
environnement biologique**

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons. *See also biological agent.* 1/11/90

**biological operation / opération
biologique**

Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or matériel; or defence against such employment. *Also called*

"biological warfare". See also biological agent. 1/3/73

biological warfare / guerre biologique

See biological operation. 1/3/73

biological weapon / arme biologique

An item of matériel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors. *See also biological agent.* 1/3/73

blip / spot

The luminous image of an object on a visual display. 2/5/95

blast / souffle

The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished. 1/3/73

blast wave / onde de souffle

Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently decays into a sound wave. *See also shock wave.* 1/10/92

**blast wave diffraction / diffraction de
l'onde de souffle**

The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave. *See also blast wave; shock wave.* 16/7/99

bleeding edge / champ vif

That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet. 1/8/79

**blind bombing zone / zone de
bombardement sans restriction**

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces. 1/3/73

blip / blip

The display of a received pulse on a cathode ray tube. 1/3/73

blister agent / agent vésicant

A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin. *Also called "vesicant agent".* 1/8/76

block stowage loading / chargement par destination

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid off-loading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

block time / temps bloc à bloc

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight. 1/3/73

blocking and chocking / calage

The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit. 1/3/73

blocking position / position d'arrêt

A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction. 1/6/78

blood agent / hémotoxique

A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues. 1/11/91

blowback / 1. fuite de gaz vers l'arrière; 2. pression des gaz vers l'arrière

1. Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case or a faulty primer.
2. Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism. 1/3/73

blue commander / commandant bleu

The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

blue forces / forces bleues

Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

blue key / fond bleu actinique

A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also drawing key; key.* 1/3/73

boat lane / couloir de débarquement

A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach. 1/3/73

boat wave / vague d'embarcations

See wave. 1/3/73

boattail / tronçon de queue

The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag. 1/3/73

body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte

That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines. 1/3/73

bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes

An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective. 1/3/73

bomb release point / point de largage de bombes

The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation. 1/3/73

bomb sighting systems / viseurs de bombardement

1. Vector sights - Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle.
 - a. pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight.
 - b. continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height,

airspeed and drift are automatically and continuously updated.

2. Tachometric or synchronous sights - Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.
3. Angular velocity sight - A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer reaches a precomputed value. 1/12/76

bombing angle / angle de bombardement

The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would be the point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant. 1/3/73

bombing errors / écarts de bombardement

1. 50 percent Circular Error - The radius of a circle, with the centre at a desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
2. 50 percent Deflection Error - Half the distance between two lines, drawn parallel to the aircraft's track and equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact.
3. 50 percent Range Error - Half the distance between two lines drawn perpendicular to the aircraft's track equidistant from the desired mean point of impact, which contains half the missiles independently aimed to hit the desired mean point of impact. (Note: Above errors should imply overall errors unless otherwise stipulated by inclusion of the word "Random" or "Systematic" as necessary). 1/3/73

bombing height / hauteur de bombardement

In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows:
 very low: below 100 feet;
 low: from 100 to 2,000 feet;
 medium: from 2,000 to 10,000 feet;
 high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet;
 very high: 50,000 feet and above. 1/1/83

bombing run / passage de bombardement

In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point. 1/11/83

bonding / métallisation

In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents. *See also earthing; grounding.* 1/10/80

booby trap / piège

An explosive or nonexplosive device or other material, deliberately placed to cause casualties when an apparently harmless object is disturbed or a normally safe act is performed. 1/12/79

booster / 1. propulseur d'appoint; 2. renforteur d'amorçage

1. An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units. *See also charge.*
2. A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling. 1/1/91

border / marge intérieure

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework. 1/3/73

border break / crevé

A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin. 1/3/73

border crosser / frontalier

An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes. 1/3/73

boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme

Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon. *See also fuze.* 1/3/73

bottom mine / mine de fond

A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed. *Also called "ground mine". See also mine.* 1/12/76

bottom sweep / drague de fond

A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging. 1/12/76

bound / bond

In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire. 1/9/91

boundary / limite

In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined. 1/6/78

boundary disclaimer / non-reconnaissance de frontière

A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation. 1/3/73

bouquet mine / mine bouquet

In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation

A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained. 1/3/73

branch / branche

Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area. *See also cell; division; section.* 1/7/88

break-off position / point de séparation

The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination. 1/3/79

break-up / éclatement

1. In detection by radar, the separation of one solid return into a number of individual returns which correspond to the various objects or structure groupings. This separation is contingent upon a number of factors including range, beam width, gain setting, object size and distance between objects.
2. In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions. *Also called "split-up".* 1/12/74

breakaway / séparation de l'onde de choc

The onset of a condition in which the shock front moves away from the exterior of the expanding fireball produced by the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

brevity code / code abrégé - code condensé

A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. 1/3/73

bridgehead / tête de pont

An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations. *See also airhead; beachhead.* 1/3/82

bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont

The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead. *See also objective area.* 1/3/73

briefing / briefing

The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information. 1/3/73

**broadcast-controlled air interception /
interception aérienne basée sur
émission en l'air**

An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control. *See also air interception; close-controlled air interception.* 1/3/73

buffer distance / marge de sécurité

In nuclear warfare:

- a.. the horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error;
- b. the vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error. 1/3/73

**build-up / alignement sur le tableau
d'effectifs**

The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process. 1/3/73

**bulk petroleum product / produit
pétrolier en vrac**

A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres. 1/8/82

burial / inhumation

See emergency burial. 1/3/73

burn-out / fin de combustion

The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off. 1/3/73

**burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de
combustion**

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out. 20/11/96

C

calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée

Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors. *Also called "rectified airspeed".* 1/3/73

calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée

Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée

An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

call for fire / demande de tir

A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target. *See also on call.* 1/3/73

call mission / mission sur demande urgente

A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load. *See also air support; on call.* 1/3/73

call sign / indicatif d'appel

Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications. *See also collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.* 1/3/73

camera axis / axe focal

An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane. 1/3/73

camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue

Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by

its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north. 1/3/73

camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique

The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length. 1/3/73

camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues

The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second. 1/11/75

camera magazine / magasin

A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained. *See also cassette.* 1/3/73

camera nadir / nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue - nadir de la photographie

See photo nadir. 1/3/73

camera window / hublot de prise de vue

A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken. 1/3/73

camouflage / camouflage

The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy. *See also countersurveillance.* 1/12/77

camouflage detection photography / photographie anti-camouflage

Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage. *See also false colour film.* 1/12/74

camouflet / camouflet

The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface. 1/3/73

campaign / campagne

A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective

within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces. 16/7/99

cancel / annulé

In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order. 1/12/74

cannibalize / cannibaliser

To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. 1/3/73

cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer

A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without adjustment or observation. 1/3/77

capsule / capsule

1. A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.
2. An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface. 1/3/73

captive firing / essai au banc

A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand. 1/3/73

cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos

The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern. *Also called "normal impact effect".* 1/3/73

cargo / cargaison

Commodities and supplies in transit. *See also air cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential*

supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo; wanted cargo. 1/3/81

cargo sling / élingue de suspension

A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended. 1/3/73

carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis - tapis de bombes

The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof. 1/3/73

carriage / affût - affût de canon

See gun carriage. 1/3/73

carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué

Two or more aircraft squadrons formed under one commander for administrative and tactical control of operations from a carrier. 1/3/73

carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions

A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations. 18/12/97

cartesian coordinates / coordonnées cartésiennes

A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages

An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages. 1/11/75

cassette / chargeur

In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions. *See also camera magazine.* 1/3/73

casualty / perte

In relation to personnel, any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, diseased, detained, captured or missing. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty.* 1/6/89

catapult / catapulte

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell. 1/3/73

caution area / zone à restrictions

An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *See also area.* 1/3/73

cease engagement / cessez l'engagement

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept. *See also engage; hold fire.* 1/7/83

cease loading / ne pas recharger

In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension of inserting rounds into the weapon. 1/3/73

celestial sphere / sphère céleste

An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected. 1/3/73

cell / cellule

Part of a NATO headquarters section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area. *See also branch; division part 2; section.* 1/7/88

centigray / centigray

A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad). 1/7/87

central air data computer / centrale de bord

A device which computes altitude, vertical speed, air speed and mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature. *Also called "air data computer".* 1/2/74

central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice

A team composed of representatives from two or more Major NATO Commanders, responsible jointly to their superiors for the detailed analysis and reporting of a large-scale NATO exercise. *Also called "analysis staff".* 1/3/73

central planning team / groupe central de planification

A team composed of representatives of two or more NATO or national commands, responsible for the production of an exercise operation order in accordance with the exercise specification and/or exercise planning directive. *Also called "planning staff".* 1/3/81

centralized control / contrôle centralisé

In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. *See also decentralized control.* 1/3/73

centre of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

See mean point of impact. 1/10/78

centre of gravity / centre de gravité.

Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight. 25/9/98

centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage

The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified. 1/3/73

chaff / paillettes

Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped

from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure. *See also rope; rope-chaff.* 1/3/81

chain of command / chaîne de commandement

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. *Also called "command channel". See also administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.* 1/3/73

chalk commander / chef de transport

The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk number / numéro-repère

The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier. *See also chalk troops.* 1/3/73

chalk troops / troupe numérotée

A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number. *See also chalk commander; chalk number.* 1/3/73

challenge / procédé d'identification

Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another. *See also countersign; password; reply.* 1/3/73

change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel

The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another. *Also called "chop".* 1/3/73

characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception

The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of the sweep within the characteristic actuation width. 1/11/75

characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique

The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear. 1/11/75

characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection

The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width. 1/11/75

characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection

The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run. 1/11/75

charge / charge

1. The amount of propellant required for a fixed, semi-fixed, or separate loading projectile, round or shell. It may also refer to the quantity of explosive filling contained in a bomb, mine or the like.
2. In combat engineering, a quantity of explosive, prepared for demolition purposes. *See also cratering charge; cutting charge; inert filling; shaped charge.* *See also booster; primed charge; priming charge.* 30/11/92

charged demolition target / ouvrage miné

A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed. *See also state of readiness - state 1 - safe; state of readiness - state 2 - armed.* 1/10/92

charging point / prise de ravitaillement

A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc. *Also called "filler point".* 1/3/73

chart / carte spécialisée

A special purpose map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine chart.* 16/07/96

chart base / carte de base

A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed. *Also called "topographic base". See also base map; topographic base.* 1/3/73

chart index / carte index - schéma d'assemblage (topographie)

See map index. 1/3/73

chart location of the battery / centre de batterie

See battery centre. 1/10/80

chart series / série de cartes

See map series. 1/3/73

chart sheet / carte

See map sheet. 1/3/73

check firing / halte au tir

In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing. 1/7/87

check sweeping / dragage de vérification

In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation. 1/12/76

checkpoint / 1. 2. point de référence; 3. centre d'impact; 4. poste de contrôle de la circulation

1. A predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment, or reference for location.
2. Geographical location on land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by observation or by electrical means.
3. Centre of impact; a burst centre.
4. A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

checkout / vérification systématique

A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof. 1/3/73

chemical agent / agent chimique

A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill,

seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides and substances generating smoke and flame. *See also chemical ammunition; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; riot control agent.* 1/12/93

chemical ammunition / munition chimique

A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent. *See also chemical agent; multi-agent munition.* 1/3/73

chemical defence / défense contre agents chimiques

The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/91

chemical dose / dose chimique

The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body. *See also chemical agent.* 1/2/88

chemical environment / environnement chimique

Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons. *See also chemical agent.* 1/11/90

chemical horn / corne chimique

In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet. *Also called "Hertz-Horn".* 1/11/75

chemical mine / mine chimique

A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill, injure, or incapacitate personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

chemical monitoring / veille chimique

The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present. *See also chemical survey.* 1/2/88

chemical operation / opération chimique

Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or materiel; or defence against such employment. *Also called "chemical warfare".* 1/8/79

chemical survey / reconnaissance chimique

The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area. *See also chemical monitoring.* 1/9/81

chemical warfare / guerre chimique

See chemical operation. 1/3/73

chemical, biological and radiological operation / opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire

A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation. 1/3/73

chop / chop

See change of operational control. 1/3/73

chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique

A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period of time. A chronic radiation dose may be high enough to cause radiation sickness and death but if received at a low dose rate a significant portion of the acute cellular damage will be repaired. *See also acute radiation dose; radiation dose; radiation dose rate.* 1/8/82

chuffing / toux d'une fusée

The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise. 1/3/73

circular error probable / écart circulaire probable

An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall. *See also delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/3/73

civil defence / protection civile

Mobilization, organization, and direction of the civil population, designed to minimize by passive measures the effects of enemy action against all aspects of civil life. 1/3/73

civil disturbance / troubles publics

Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order. 1/3/73

civil twilight / crépuscule civil

See twilight. 1/3/73

civil-military cooperation / coopération civilo-militaire

The resources and arrangements which support the relationship between commanders and the national authorities, civil and military, and civil populations in an area where military forces are or plan to be employed. Such arrangements include cooperation with non-governmental or international agencies, organizations and authorities. 25/9/98

civilian preparedness for war / préparation civile pour le temps de guerre

All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort. 1/3/73

clandestine operation / mission clandestine

An activity to accomplish intelligence, counter-intelligence, and other similar activities sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. 1/3/73

classification of bridges and vehicles / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules

See military load classification. 1/12/79

classified matter / sujet classifié

Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security. *See also unclassified matter.* 1/3/73

cleansing station / station de décontamination

See decontamination station. 1/3/73

clear weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only. *See also fighter. 1/10/84*

clearance diving / déminage par plongeur

The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines. 1/8/76

clearance rate / vitesse de déblaiement

The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures. 1/8/76

clearway / prolongement dégagé

A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height. 1/7/80

climb mode / montée automatique

In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme. 1/3/73

close air support / appui aérien rapproché

Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. *See also air support. 1/3/73*

close control / contrôle serré

A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished. *See also close-controlled air interception. 1/11/90*

close support / appui rapproché

That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force. *See also support. 1/3/73*

close supporting fire / tir d'appui rapproché

Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit. *See also supporting fire part 3. 1/3/73*

close-controlled air interception / interception aérienne en contrôle serré

An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact. *See also air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close control. 1/3/73*

closed area / zone fermée

A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited. *See also danger area; prohibited area; restricted area. 1/3/73*

closure minefield / champ de mines d'interdiction

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that water-borne shipping is prevented from moving. *See also minefield. 1/8/76*

cloud amount / couverture nuageuse

The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered. *Also called "cloud cover". 1/7/80*

cloud cover / couverture nuageuse

See cloud amount. 1/7/80

cluster / 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. grappe; 7. groupe énergétique

1. Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.
2. Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.
3. Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.
4. In land mine warfare, a component of a pattern-laid minefield. It may be

antitank, anti-personnel or mixed. It consists of one to five mines and no more than one anti-tank mine.

5. In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.

6. Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.

7. In naval mine warfare, a number of mines laid in close proximity to each other as a pattern or coherent unit. They may be of mixed types.

1/3/81

cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion

An aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions. *See also dispenser. 1/7/80*

clutter / fouillis

See radar clutter. 9/1/96

coarse mine / mine coriace

In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine. *See also mine. 1/11/75*

coastal convoy / convoi côtier

A convoy whose voyage lies in general on the continental shelf and in coastal waters. *See also convoy. 1/12/77*

coastal refraction / réfraction côtière

The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land. *Also called "land effect"; "shore line effect". 1/3/73*

cocooning / mise en cocon

The spraying or coating of an aircraft or equipment with a substance, e.g., a plastic, to form a cocoon-like seal against the effects of the atmosphere. *Also called "plastic spray packaging". 1/3/73*

code word / mot-code

1. A word which has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.
2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. 1/8/76

collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement - immersion de destruction

The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are

presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse. 1/3/81

collation / regroupement

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/2/88

collection / recherche

See intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

collection agency / organisme de renseignement

See agency. 1/9/81

collection management / gestion de la recherche

In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required. *See also intelligence; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/90

collection plan / plan de recherche

A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies. *See also information; information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/93

collective call sign / indicatif d'appel collectif

Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

collective nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique collective

Protection provided to a group of individuals in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment which permits relaxation of individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection. 1/4/82

collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre - repère de cliché

An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery. *Also called "fiducial mark".* 1/3/73

collocation / co-implantation

The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location. 1/7/80

column cover / couverture de colonne

Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column. *See also cover.* 1/3/73

column formation / formation en ligne de file

A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other. *See also trail formation; transport stream.* 1/3/73

column gap / créneau

The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element. 1/12/79

column length / longueur d'encombrement

The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement. *See also road space.* 1/10/80

combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat

An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, over the force protected, over the critical area of a combat zone, or over an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their target. *See also combat patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/73

combat available aircraft / aéronef disponible pour le combat

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or

have combat ready crews. *See also combat ready aircraft.* 1/12/93

combat chart / carte de combat

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50.000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt. *See also amphibious chart.* 1/10/80

combat control team / équipe de guidage

In air transport operations, a team of specially trained personnel who can be airdropped to provide local air traffic control and to advise on all aspects of landing, airdrop, and/or extraction zone requirements. 1/11/83

combat day of supply / approvisionnement d'un jour de combat

The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply. *See also one day's supply.* 1/3/73

combat information / renseignement brut de combat

That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels. *See also combat intelligence.* 1/8/82

combat information centre / centre d'information de combat

The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre. *Also called "action information centre". See also air defence control centre.* 1/3/73

combat intelligence / renseignement de combat

That intelligence concerning the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning

and conduct of combat operations. *See also combat information; intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/9/81

combat load / charge de combat

The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft. *See also payload.* 1/3/73

combat loading / chargement de combat

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

combat patrol / patrouille de combat

For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary. *Also called "fighting patrol". See also combat air patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol.* 1/3/82

combat power / puissance de combat

The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time. 1/8/74

combat readiness / prêt au combat

See combat ready. 1/9/80

combat ready / prêt au combat

1. As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.
2. As applied to personnel : qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned. 9/1/96

combat ready aircraft / aéronef prêt au combat

A combat available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat ready aircrew available. *See also combat available aircraft.* 1/12/93

combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat

A coordinated operation using pre-established procedures for the detection, location, identification and recovery of downed aircrew in hostile territory in crisis or wartime and, when appropriate,

isolated personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to be rescued *See also search and rescue.* 16/7/99

combat service support / soutien logistique du combat

The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics. 1/12/74

combat support / appui tactique

Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements. 1/11/94

combat survival / mesure de survie en zone de combat

Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture. 1/3/73

combat zone / zone de combat

1. That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
2. The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into:
 - a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
 - b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary. *See also communications zone.* 1/7/83

combination circuit/mise de feu combinée

Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval. *See also firing circuit.* 25/9/98

combination firing circuit / circuit combiné de mise de feu

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also dual firing circuit.* 1/3/81

combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a pre-determined order. *Also called*

"combined influence mine". See also mine. 1/11/94

combined / multinational.

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate. *Also called "multinationa". See also joint.* 16/7/99

combined airspeed indicator / badin combiné - indicateur combiné de vitesse air

An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and mach number. 1/3/81

combined force / force multinationale

A force composed of elements of two or more nations. 25/9/98

combined influence mine / mine à influences combinées - mine combinée

See combination influence mine. 1/11/94

combined joint operation / opération interarmées multinationale

An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate. *See also combined; joint; multinational.* 16/7/99

combined logistic support / soutien logistique multinational

The pooling of specified resources by member nations for use by NATO nations as decided by a coordinating authority. *See also logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.* 1/11/94

combined operation / opération interalliée

An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. 1/3/73

combustor / dispositif combustor

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine. 1/3/73

command / 1. 2. 3. commandement; 4. 5. commander

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

3. A unit, or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual.

4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position.

5. To exercise a command. *See also administrative control; area command; base command; full command; functional command; national command; operational command.* 1/3/73

command axis / axe de déplacement des postes de commandement - axe de transmission

A line along which a headquarters will move. 1/3/73

command channel / chaîne de commandement

See chain of command. 1/3/73

command controlled stocks / stocks contrôlés par un commandement

Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a particular battle area. 1/3/84

command destruct signal / signal de destruction télécommandé

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile. 1/3/73

command detonated mine / mine télécommandée

A mine detonated by remotely controlled means. *See also mine.* 1/3/79

command ejection system / système d'éjection commandée

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

command guidance / guidage télécommandé

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path. 1/3/73

command net / réseau de commandement

A communications network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control. 1/3/73

command of the sea / maîtrise de l'espace maritime

The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments. *See also sea control; sea denial.* 16/7/99

command post / poste de commandement

A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post. 1/3/73

command post exercise / exercice de poste de commandement

An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters. *See also exercise; field exercise.* 1/11/83

command select ejection system / système d'éjection à commande sélective

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

command central information system / système d'information de commandement et de contrôle

An integrated system comprised of doctrine, procedures, organizational structure, personnel, equipment, facilities and communications which provides authorities at all levels with timely and adequate data to plan, direct and control their activities. 1/9/81

commander / commandant

See executing commander; exercise commander; Major NATO Commander; national command; national force commander; national territorial commander; releasing commander. 1/3/73

commercial loading / chargement administratif

See administrative loading. 1/3/73

commodity loading / chargement séparé par produit

A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

common infrastructure / infrastructure commune

Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members. *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

common user item / article d'usage commun

An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation. *See also interchangeability.* 1/7/82

commonality / identité

A state achieved when groups of individuals, organizations or nations use common doctrine, procedures or equipment. *See also compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability.* 1/3/82

communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu

A geographical point or area at which ships under naval control of shipping are required to report to the naval control of shipping authority. *See also naval control of shipping.* 3/8/98

communications and information system / système de communication et d'information

Assembly of equipment, methods and procedures, and if necessary personnel, organised so as to accomplish specific information conveyance and processing functions. 1/11/90

communications centre / centre des communications - centre des transmissions

An agency charged with the responsibility for handling and controlling communications traffic. The centre normally includes message centre, transmitting and receiving facilities. *Also called "signal centre".* 1/10/80

communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communications systems by other than intended recipients or users. 20/11/96

communications net / réseau de transmissions

An organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel or frequency. 1/6/81

communications satellite / satellite de télécommunications

An orbiting vehicle, which relays signals between communications stations. They are of two types:

- a. active communications satellite - A satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits signals between stations.
- b. passive communications satellite - A satellite which reflects communications signals between stations. 1/3/73

communications security / sécurité des télécommunications

The protection resulting from the application of cryptographic, transmission, emission and physical security measures to deny unauthorized persons any information of value which might be derived from the study of all communications means. 16/07/96

communications zone / zone des communications

Rear part of a theatre of operations (behind but contiguous to the combat zone) which contains the lines of communications, establishments for supply and evacuation, and other agencies required for the immediate

support and maintenance of the field forces. *See also combat zone.* 1/3/73

comparative cover / couverture de comparaison ou de référence

Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details. *See also cover; coverage.* 1/3/73

compartment marking / marquage de soute

In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements. 1/3/73

compass direction / direction de compas

The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north. 1/3/73

compass north / nord du compas - nord d'une boussole

The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle. *See also magnetic north.* 1/3/73

compass rose / rose du compas

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium. 1/3/73

compatibility / compatibilité

Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. *See also commonality; interchangeability.* 1/3/73

compilation / compilation

Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources. 1/3/73

compilation diagram / carton des références

A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information. *See also reliability diagram.* 1/3/73

complete round / coup complet

Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function. 1/9/81

component / composant

In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity. *See also assembly; equipment; part; sub-assembly.* 1/3/92

component life / durée de vie d'un élément

The period of acceptable usage after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases and before which the components are removed in the interests of reliability of operation. 1/3/73

compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride

A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system. 1/12/76

compression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

See hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

compromised / compromis

A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. 1/3/73

computed air release point / point de largage calculé

A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point. *See also release point.* 1/3/73

concealment / dissimulation

The protection from observation or surveillance. *See also cover; screen.* 1/11/75

concentrated fire / tir de concentration

1. The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.

2. Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

concentration area / zone de concentration

1. An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.
2. A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time. 1/3/73

concept / concept

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure. 1/11/83

concept of operations / concept de l'opération - idée de manoeuvre

A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission. 1/3/82

cone of silence / cône de silence

An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume. *See also Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

confusion reflector / réflecteur-brouilleur

A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors. 1/3/73

connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement

A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes. *See also route.* 1/6/78

console / 1. console; 2. pupitre de commande

1. A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.
2. A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations. 1/3/73

consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise

Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy. 1/3/73

constant of the cone / constante du cône

For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection. *See grid convergence factor.* *See also convergence factor.* 1/3/73

consular shipping advisor / conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to the staff of a consular authority in a neutral country for naval control of shipping duties. *See also naval control of shipping.* 09/07/97

consultation / consultation

The deliberation and exchange of advice among the highest political authorities of the Alliance and of member nations for the purpose of crisis management, decision making and the issue of concerted directives to military commanders. 1/11/90

consumption rate / taux de consommation

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. 1/3/73

contact / contact

Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors. 16/07/96

contact lost / contact perdu

A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted. 9/1/96

contact mine / mine à contact

A mine detonated by physical contact. *See also mine.* 1/3/77

contact point / point de jonction

1. In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.

2. In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency. *See also check point; control point; coordinating point; pull-up point; rendezvous; turn-in point.* 1/12/76

contact print / tirage contact

A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material. 1/3/73

contact report / compte rendu de contact - compte rendu initial de contact - compte rendu supplémentaire de contact

A report indicating any detection of the enemy. *Also called "amplifying report"; "initial contact report".* 1/12/79

contain / contenir

To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to centre his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere. 1/3/73

container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs

A sheltered anchorage (not a port) with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from containerhips to other vessels. 1/6/78

contamination / contamination - infection

The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects. *See also fall out; induced radiation; residual radiation.* 1/11/94

contamination control / contrôle de contamination

Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations. 1/3/81

contamination control line / ligne de contrôle de contamination

A line established by competent authority identifying the area

contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest. 1/3/73

contamination control point / point de contrôle de contamination

That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area. 1/3/73

contingency plan / plan de circonstance

A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning. 25/9/98

continuous fire / tir continu

1. Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to order the guns to load and to fire at a specified time interval or as rapidly as possible consistent with accuracy within the prescribed maximum rate of fire for the weapon. 9/1/96

continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area. *See also coordinated illumination fire.* 1/3/73

continuous processor / machine à traitement continu

Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips. 1/3/73

continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu

A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft. 1/3/73

continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue

Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/8/76

continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu

Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight. 1/3/73

continuously computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage

Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds. 1/11/75

continuously set vector / viseur à affichage continu

See bomb sighting systems Part 1. 1/8/76

contour interval / équidistance

Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines. 1/3/73

contour line / courbe de niveau

A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation. 1/3/73

control / 1. contrôle; 2. réseau de points de contrôle

1. That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.
2. In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined. *See also administrative control; operational control; tactical control.* 1/9/81

control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle

A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility. *See also air control.* 1/3/73

control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle

An organization set up for:

- a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and
- b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communications network. 1/3/73

control area / région de contrôle

A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth. *See also air control; airway; control zone; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

control point / 1. poste de contrôle; 2. point repère; 3. point de référence

1. A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.
2. A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.
3. A position along a route of march at which men are stationed to give information and instructions for the regulation of supply or traffic. *See also contact point; ground control; field control.* 1/3/73

control zone / zone de contrôle

A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit. *See also airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.* 1/7/80

controllable mine / mine contrôlable

A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/91

controlled airspace / espace aérien contrôlé

An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights. *See also air control; control area; terminal control area.* 1/3/73

**controlled dangerous air cargo /
cargaison aérienne dangereuse
contrôlée**

Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations. *See also cargo.* 1/7/82

controlled exercise / exercice dirigé

An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction. *See also free play exercise.* 1/8/76

**controlled interception / interception
aérienne contrôlée**

An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station. *See also air interception.* 1/3/73

controlled item / article contrôlé

See regulated item. 1/11/91

**controlled mosaic / mosaïque
contrôlée - photoplan**

A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/3/73

**controlled passing / croisement
contrôlé**

A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time. 1/3/73

controlled port / port contrôlé

A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities. 1/3/73

**controlled route / itinéraire
réglementé**

A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised. *See also route.* 1/6/84

conventional weapon / arme classique

A weapon which is neither nuclear, biological nor chemical. 1/3/79

converge / en convergence

In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point. 1/3/82

convergence / convergence

See convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence. 1/3/73

**convergence factor / facteur de
convergence**

The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude. *See also convergence; constant of the cone.* 1/3/73

**conversion angle / angle de
conversion**

The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin. 1/3/73

**conversion scale / échelle de
conversion**

A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement. *See also scale.* 1/3/73

convoy / convoi

1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.
2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. *See also coastal convoy; evacuation convoy; ocean convoy.* 1/3/73

**convoy assembly port / port de
rassemblement de convois**

A port from which convoys, whether ocean going or coastal, sail. 1/3/73

**convoy commodore / commodore de
convoy**

A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command. 1/12/74

**convoy dispersal point / point de
dislocation d'un convoi**

The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter. *See also dispersion part 6.* 1/6/78

convoy escort / escorte de convoi

1. A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection.
2. An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured. *See also escort.* 1/3/79

**convoy joiner / navire ralliant un
convoi**

See joiner. 1/6/78

**convoy leaver / navire quittant un
convoi - navire quittant**

See leaver. 1/10/78

**convoy loading / chargement par
convoi**

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in vessels of the same movement group, but not necessarily in the same vessel. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

convoy route / route de convoi

The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority. 1/3/73

convoy schedule / plan de convois

Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval. 1/3/79

convoy speed / vitesse de convoi

For ships, the speed which the convoy commodore orders the guide of the convoy to make good through the water. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/3/73

**convoy terminal area / zone
terminale de convoi**

A geographical area, designated by the name of a port or anchorage on which it

is centred, at which convoys or sections of convoys arrive and from which they will be dispersed to coastal convoy systems or as independents to their final destination. 1/12/79

convoy through escort / escorte de bout en bout de convoi

Those ships of the close escort which normally remain with the convoy from its port of assembly to its port of arrival. *See also naval augmentation group.* 1/3/73

convoy title / baptême de convoi

A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy. 1/10/78

coordinated attack / attaque coordonnée

A carefully, planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole. 1/3/73

coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency. *See also draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné

A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the high explosive fire. *See also continuous illumination fire.* 1/3/73

coordinates / coordonnées

Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates. *See also cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates;*

georef; grid coordinates; grid coordinate system. 1/3/73

coordinating authority / autorité de coordination

The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority. 1/7/85

coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur

In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units. *See also commander(s); executing commander.* 9/1/96

coordinating point / point de coordination

Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination. *See also contact point.* 1/3/73

copy negative / copie négative

A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale. 1/12/74

corner reflector / 1. réflecteur polyédrique; 2. réflecteur à écho renforcé

1. A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.
2. In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object. 1/7/80

corps / corps

See army corps. 1/7/83

corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée - troupe de corps

Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps. 1/3/73

correction / correction

1. In fire control, any change in firing data to bring the mean point of impact or burst closer to the target.
2. A communication proword to indicate that an error in data has been announced and that corrected data will follow. 1/8/79

corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective

Maintenance actions carried out to restore a defective item to a specified condition. *See also preventive maintenance.* 1/12/74

correlation / corrélation

In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source. 2/5/95

correlation factor / facteur de corrélation - facteur de restitution

The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground. *Also called "restitution factor".* 1/3/73

countdown / compte à rebours

The step-by-step process leading to initiation of missile testing, launching, and firing. It is performed in accordance with a pre-designated time schedule. 1/3/73

counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne

An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority. 1/8/79

counter-command, control and communications / contre commandement, contrôle et communications

The process of denying an enemy effective use of his combat forces by coordinated attack on his command,

control and communications systems and associated elements. *Commonly called "counter C3".* 1/2/88

counter-attack / contre-attaque

Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives. *See also countermove.* 1/1/60

counter-espionage / contre-espionnage

Action designed to detect and counteract espionage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguérilla

Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military agencies against guerrillas. 1/11/90

counter-insurgency / mesure anti-insurrectionnelle

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency. 1/3/73

counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence

Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; protective security; security; security intelligence.* 1/7/80

counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage

Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage. *See also counter-intelligence.* 1/3/81

counter-subversion / contre-subversion

Action designed to detect and counteract subversion. *See also counter-intelligence; subversion.* 1/3/81

counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie

Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing indirect fire weapon systems. 1/9/74

counterfire / tir contre armes à feu

Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

countermine / contremine

To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive train and/or firing mechanism of the mine. 1/11/91

countermine operation / opération de contremineage

In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields. 1/11/94

countermove / contre-mouvement

An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy. *See also counter-attack.* 1/3/82

counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation

Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

countersign / signal d'identification convenu

A secret challenge and its reply. *See also challenge; password; reply.* 1/3/73

countersurveillance / contre-surveillance

All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance. *See also camouflage; surveillance.* 1/9/81

country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte

A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only. 1/12/74

course / route à suivre

The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane. 1/10/78

cover / 1. 2. couverture; 3. veille radio; 4. abri

1. The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.
2. Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.
3. The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.
4. Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial. *See also column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.* 1/3/81

cover search / recherche de couverture

In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement. 1/3/73

coverage / couverture

The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems. *See also comparative cover.* 1/3/81

covering fire / tir de protection

1. Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.
2. In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

covering force / 1. force de couverture - troupe de couverture; 2. force de sécurité - troupe de sécurité

1. A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing, and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.
2. Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of

these methods. *Also called "covering troops". See also force(s).* 1/3/73

covering force area / zone des forces de couverture

The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks. 1/7/83

covering troops / troupe de couverture - troupe de sécurité

See covering force. 1/12/74

covertrace / calque de surface couverte

One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer. 1/2/74

crab angle / angle de dérive

The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. 1/12/74

crash locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté

An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft. *See also beacon; emergency locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/7/87

cratering charge / charge enterrée

A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater. *See also charge Part 2.* 1/3/79

creeping barrage / barrage roulant

A barrage in which the fire of all units participating remains in the same relative position throughout and which advances in steps of one line at a time. 1/3/73

creeping mine / mine rampante

In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

crest / masqué

A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or

limiting the minimum elevation, or both. 1/8/76

crested / masqué

In artillery and naval fire support, a report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest. 1/3/77

crisis management / gestion des crises

The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result. 2/5/95

crisis response shipping / transport maritime de crise

All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships. 3/8/98

critical altitude / altitude critique

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

critical item / article critique

An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability. *See also controlled item; regulated item; critical supplies and matériel.* 1/7/93

critical speed / allure vibratoire

A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/6/78

critical supplies and matériel / approvisionnement critique

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. *See also regulated item.* 1/10/92

cross tell / transfert latéral

See track telling. 1/3/73

cross-servicing / services mutuels - soutien logistique mutuel

That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national elements and for which the other

services or national elements may be charged. *See also mutual support.* 1/10/78

crossing area / zone de franchissement

A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander. 1/12/77

cruising altitude / altitude de croisière

A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

cruising level / niveau de croisière

A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique

The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption. 1/3/73

cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie

All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentication of telecommunications. 1/3/73

cryptopart / cryptopartie

A division of a message as prescribed for security reasons. The operating instructions for certain cryptosystems prescribe the number of groups which may be encrypted in the systems, using a single message indicator. Cryptoparts are identified in plain language. They are not to be confused with message parts. 1/3/73

culture / caractéristique artificielle

A feature of the terrain that has been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map. 1/3/73

currency / fiabilité

The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best

available information at a given time.

1/3/73

current intelligence / renseignement de situation

Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level. *See also basic intelligence;*

intelligence. 1/9/81

curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite

The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance. 1/3/73

customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies. 1/6/80

cut-off / arrêt du réacteur

The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine. 1/3/73

cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion

The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off. 1/3/73

cutter / cisailles

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep. 1/12/76

cutting charge / charge coupante

A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry. *See also charge part 2.* 1/11/90

D

D-day / jour J

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

damage area / zone de choc

In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations. 1/11/75

damage assessment / évaluation des dommages

The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. 1/3/73

damage control / organisation sécurité

In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish water-tight integrity, stability, manoeuvrability and offensive power; to control list and trim; to effect rapid repairs of materiel; to limit the spread of, and provide adequate protection from, fire; to limit the spread of, remove the contamination by, and provide adequate protection from, toxic agents; and to provide for care of wounded personnel. *See also area damage control.* 1/3/73

damage radius / rayon de choc

In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage. 1/11/75

damage threat / probabilité d'avarie

The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage. 1/8/76

dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan

A ship running a line of dan buoys. 1/12/76

danger area / zone dangereuse - zone dangereuse aérienne

In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times. *Also called "airspace warning area". See also closed area; prohibited area; restricted area.* 1/7/80

danger close / amis à proximité

In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target. 1/3/73

dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse

Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport. *See also cargo.* 1/3/73

dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée

The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline. *See also evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

data block / légende

Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation. 1/12/93

date line / ligne de changement de date

See international date line. 1/3/73

date-time group / groupe date-heure

A group of six digits with a zone time suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair the hour; the third pair the minutes. After the month may be added the last two digits of the year. 1/3/81

datum / donnée

Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data". 1/3/73

datum dan buoy / bouée dan repère

In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy. 1/12/76

datum level / niveau de référence

A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related. *See also altitude.* 1/3/73

datum point / datum

Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken. *See also pinpoint.* 1/3/73

day air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne de jour

A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets, but in clear weather conditions and by day only. *See also fighter.* 1/10/84

de facto boundary / frontière de fait

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities. 1/9/81

de jure boundary / frontière de droit

An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized. 1/9/81

dead mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine which has been neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe. *See also disarmed mine; mine.* 1/8/76

dead space / 1. 2. zone en angle mort; 3. zone de silence

1. An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon. *Also called "dead zone".*
2. The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.
3. An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received. 1/3/82

dead zone / zone non battue

See dead space part 1. 1/3/73

debarkation / débarquement

The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship. 1/3/73

debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement. *Also called "disembarkation schedule".* 1/3/73

decca / decca

A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/12/74

decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé

In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft. *See also centralized control.* 1/3/73

deception / déception

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests. 1/3/73

decision altitude / altitude de décision

An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision height.* 1/8/76

decision height / hauteur de décision

A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established. *See also decision altitude.* 1/6/78

decisive point / point décisif

A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This

point may exist in time, space or the information environment. 16/7/99

declared speed / vitesse déclarée

The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition. *See also scheduled speed; speed.* 1/12/77

declassify / déclassifier

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter. *See also downgrade.* 1/3/73

declination / déclinaison astronomique

The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere. *See also magnetic declination; magnetic variation.* 1/3/73

decompression chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

decontamination / décontamination - désinfection

The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. *See also immediate decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/3/73

decontamination station / station de décontamination

A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants. *Also called "cleansing station".* 1/11/75

decoy / leurre

An imitation in any sense of a person, object or phenomenon which is intended to deceive enemy surveillance devices or mislead enemy evaluation. *Also called "dummy".* 1/11/75

decoy ship / navire-piège

A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly. *Also called "Q-ship".* 1/3/82

deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in water-proofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground. 1/8/73

deep minefield / champ de mines profond

An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross. *See also minefield.* 1/8/76

deep supporting fire / tir d'appui en profondeur

Fire directed on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of our forces, for neutralizing and destroying enemy reserves and weapons, and interfering with enemy command, supply, communications and observations. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

defector / transfuge

A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control. 1/9/91

defence area / zone de défense

For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought. 1/7/83

defence in depth / défense en profondeur

The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve. 1/3/83

defence readiness condition / état de préparation

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises. *Also called "state of readiness".* 1/2/73

defence shipping authority / autorité des transports maritimes

The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort. 1/10/78

defensive coastal area / zone côtière de défense

A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces. 1/2/73

defensive fire / tir défensif

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action. 1/11/75

defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines

Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying. 1/8/76

defensive minefield / champ de mines défensif

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

deferred maintenance / maintenance "en service"

Maintenance specifically intended to eliminate an existing fault, which did not prevent continued successful operation of the device or program. 1/12/74

defilade / défilement

1. Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.
2. A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.
3. To shield from enemy fire or observation by using natural or artificial obstacles. 1/3/73

defoliant operation / opération de défoliation

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations. 1/3/73

defoliating agent / agent défoliant

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely. 1/3/73

degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire

As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible. *See also emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.* 1/8/76

delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée

A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying. 1/8/76

delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice

An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged. 1/7/83

delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs

The action by which a commander assigns part of his authority commensurate with the assigned task to a subordinate commander. While ultimate responsibility cannot be relinquished, delegation of authority carries with it the imposition of a measure of responsibility. The extent of the authority delegated must be clearly stated. 1/12/76

deliberate attack / attaque délibérée

A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy. *See also hasty attack.* 1/6/78

deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée

The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out. 1/1/91

deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé

The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations. *See also hasty crossing.* 1/7/87

deliberate defence / défense préparée

A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communications systems. *See also hasty defence.* 1/3/73

delivering ship / bâtiment fournisseur

The ship in a replenishment unit that delivers the rig(s). 1/7/80

delivery error / dispersion globale

The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point. *See also circular error probable; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error; horizontal error.* 1/10/84

demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée

A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited. 1/3/73

demolition / destruction

The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means. *See also uncharged demolition target.* 1/7/93

demolition chamber / chambre de destruction

Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges. 1/11/94

demolition firing party / équipe de mise a feu du dispositif de destruction

The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition. *See also demolition guard.* 1/3/73

demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction

A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party. *See also demolition firing party.* 1/3/73

demolition kit / lot de destruction

The demolition tool kit complete with explosives. *See also demolition tool kit.* 1/1/91

demolition target / ouvrage à détruire

A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition. 1/11/92

demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier

The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges. *See also demolition kit.* 1/1/91

demonstration / démonstration

An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy. *See also amphibious demonstration; diversion; diversionary attack.* 1/3/73

denial measure / mesure d'interdiction

An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions. *See also secure.* 1/3/73

density altitude / densité-altitude

An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere. 1/3/73

departure end / fin de bande

That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made. 1/8/79

departure point / point d'origine

1. A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.
2. In amphibious operations, an air control point at the seaward end of the helicopter approach lane system from which helicopter waves are dispatched along the selected helicopter approach lane to the initial point. 1/7/80

deployment / 1.2.3. déploiement; 4. redéploiement

1. In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.
2. The movement of forces within areas of operations.
3. The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.
4. The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations. *See also disposition.* 1/2/88

deployment operating base / base de redéploiement

A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war. *See also base; emergency fleet operating base.* 1/9/75

depression angle / angle de dépression

See angle of depression. 1/8/79

depth / profondeur

In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river. 1/3/73

depth contour / ligne bathymétrique - courbe bathymétrique - ligne des fonds

A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum. *Also called "bathymetric contour or depth curve".* 1/3/73

depth curve / ligne des fonds

See depth contour. 1/3/73

derived information / information dérivée

A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or

is capable of existing without reference to further information. 1/11/77

description of target / description de l'objectif

In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire. *Also called "target description".* 1/8/73

descriptive name / terme descriptif

Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol. 1/3/73

designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures

The following designations have the meaning shown:

D-day - The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation.

E-day - The day on which a NATO exercise commences.

G-day - The day on which an order, normally national, is given to deploy a unit.

K-day - The day on which a convoy system is introduced or is due to be introduced on any particular convoy lane.

M-day - The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.

H-hour - The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences, or is due to commence (This term is used also as a reference for the designation of days/hours before or after the event). 1/8/82

desired ground zero / point zéro désiré

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned nuclear detonation. *See also actual ground zero; ground zero.* 1/9/81

despatch route / itinéraire gardé

In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement authorization is required for its use, even by a single vehicle. *See also route.* 1/11/83

destruction fire mission / mission de destruction

In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target. *See also fire.* 1/8/82

destruction radius / rayon de destruction

In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated probability of destruction, regardless of orientation. 1/11/75

detachment / détachement

1. A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.
2. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. 1/3/73

detail / détail

The basic graphic representation of features. 1/3/73

detailed photographic report / compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique

A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a target, target complex, and of a detailed nature. 1/3/73

detecting circuit / détecteur

The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target. 1/3/77

detection / détection

The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance. *See also recognition; identification; identification, friend or foe (IFF).* 1/12/76

detection and tactical control system/système de détection et de contrôle tactique

In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield. 20/11/96

deterioration limit / limite de détérioration

A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number. 1/8/79

deterrence / dissuasion

The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act. 9/1/96

detonating cord / cordeau détonant

A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave. 1/11/94

detonating cord amplifier / relais d'amorçage

A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge. 1/12/77

detonator / détonateur

A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave. 1/7/80

detour / détour

Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour. 1/8/73

deviation / 1. déviation; 2. écart

1. The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.
2. The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion error; horizontal error; dispersion.* 1/3/73

diaphragm / diaphragme

The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the

brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image. 1/3/73

diapositive / diapositive

A positive photograph on a transparent medium. *See also plate; transparency.* 1/3/73

died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre

A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; killed in action; non-battle casualty.* 1/12/79

differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel

In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude. 1/3/73

diffraction loading / force de diffraction

The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion. 1/4/90

dip / surimmersion

In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring. 1/11/75

dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée

In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field. 1/6/78

diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique

Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels. 1/3/73

direct action fuze / fusée percutante
See impact action fuze. 1/3/73

direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des destructions

A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation. 1/3/73

direct fire / tir direct

Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

direct illumination / éclairage direct

Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights. 1/3/73

direct laying / pointage à vue

Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target. 1/8/74

direct support / 1. appui direct; 2. soutien direct

1. The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation. *See also at priority call; in support.*
2. In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force. *See also associated support.* 1/11/94

direct support artillery / artillerie d'appui direct

Artillery whose primary task is to provide fire requested by the supported unit. 1/3/73

direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct

Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole. *See also fire; supporting fire.* 1/3/73

directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice

See exercise directing staff. 1/3/81

direction / 1. gisement d'observation; 2. orientation

1. In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.
2. See intelligence cycle. 1/1/83

directional radar prediction / prédiction radar directionnelle

A prediction made for a particular heading. 1/5/73

directive / directive

1. A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.
2. A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.
3. Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. 1/3/73

disabled submarine / sous-marin desarmé

A submarine that has lost all or part of its means of propulsion, steering or buoyancy control. 16/7/99

disarmed mine / mine désarmée

A mine for which the arming procedure has been reversed, rendering the mine inoperative. It is safe to handle and transport and can be re-armed by simple action. *See also dead mine; inert mine.* 1/11/86

discriminating circuit / circuit d'analyse

That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.). 1/8/76

disembarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement

See debarkation schedule. 1/3/73

dispenser / distributeur

In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions. *See also cluster bomb unit.* 1/7/80

dispersal / dispersion

In naval control of shipping, reduction of the concentration of shipping by re-berthing within a port area or at working/holding anchorages in the vicinity. 3/8/98

dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé

A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth.

This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor. 1/3/73

dispersed site / site isolé

A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area. 1/7/87

dispersion / dispersion

1. A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.
2. In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.
3. The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.
4. In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.
5. In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.
6. In naval control of shipping, the reberthing of a ship in the periphery of the port area or in the vicinity of the port for its own protection in order to minimize the risk of damage from attack. *See also convoy dispersal point; circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion error; disposition; horizontal error.* 1/9/81

dispersion error / écart de dispersion

The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst. *See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion.* 1/3/73

dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion

The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact. 1/3/73

displaced person / personne déplacée

A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his country. *See also refugees; evacuees.* 1/3/73

disposition / dispositif

1. Distribution of the elements of a command within an area, usually the

exact location of each unit headquarters and the deployment of the forces subordinate to it.

2. A prescribed arrangement of the stations to be occupied by the several formations and single ships of a fleet, or major subdivisions of a fleet, for any purpose, such as cruising, approach, maintaining contact, or battle.

3. A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft. *See also deployment; dispersion.* 1/3/73

disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage

In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage. 1/12/74

dissemination / diffusion

See intelligence cycle. 1/3/73

distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse

A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface. *Commonly called DISSUB.* 16/7/99

distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse

Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued. *Also called "DISSUB personnel".* 18/12/97

distributed fire / tir sur zone

Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

distribution point / point de distribution

A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible. 1/3/73

diversion / 1. diversion; 2.3. déroutement; 4. déviation

1. The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation; an attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention. *See also demonstration.*

2. A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.

3. In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger. *See also route.*

4. In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended. *See also alternate aerodrome.* 1/7/80

diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de déroutement

An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations. *See also aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

diversionary attack / attaque de diversion

An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort. *See also demonstration.* 1/3/73

diving chamber / caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée - caisson hypobare

See hypobaric chamber. 1/10/84

division / division

1. A tactical unit/formation as follows:
a. A major administrative and tactical unit/ formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps.

b. A number of naval vessels of similar type grouped together for operational and administrative command, or a tactical unit of a naval aircraft squadron, consisting of two or more sections.

c. An air division is an air combat organization normally consisting of two or more wings with appropriate service units. The combat wings of an air division will normally contain similar type units.

2. An organizational part of a headquarters that handles military matters of a particular nature, such as personnel, intelligence, plans, and training, or supply and evacuation.

3. A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.

2. *See also branch; cell; section.* 1/3/73

doctrine / doctrine

Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application. 1/3/73

dome / dôme - dôme d'écume

See spray dome. 1/3/73

door bundle / colis d'accompagnement

A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists. 1/3/73

Doppler effect / effet Doppler

The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation. 1/3/73

Doppler radar / radar Doppler

Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface. 1/12/76

dormant / insensible

In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated. 2/5/95

dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité radioactive

A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same. *Also called "isodose rate line".* 1/3/73

dosimetry / dosimétrie

The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques. 1/3/73

double flow route / itinéraire à double courant

A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions. *See also limited access route; route; single flow route.* 1/11/80

doubtful / non observé

In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by an observer or spotter to indicate that he was unable to determine the difference in range between the target and a round or rounds. 1/3/77

down / plus bas

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. A term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target.
- b. A correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired. 1/9/74

down lock / verrou train sorti

A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position. 1/7/80

downgrade / déclasser

To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material. *See also declassify.* 1/3/73

draft plan / projet de plan

A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency. *See also initial draft plan; coordinated draft plan; final plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

draftee / isolé - maintenu en attente

See transient. 1/3/73

drag loading / pression résultante

The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the

product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure. 3/8/98

drainage system / réseau hydrographique

Rivers, streams, and other inland water features. 1/3/73

drawing key / fond provisoire

An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing. *See also blue key; key.* 1/3/73

drift / dérive

In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile. 1/4/74

drift angle / angle de dérive

The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good. 1/3/73

drifting mine / mine dérivante

A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide. *See also floating mine.* 1/3/73

drill mine / mine d'entraînement

An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials. *See also mine; practice mine.* 1/1/91

drone / drone

An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source. *See also remotely piloted vehicle.* 1/2/88

droop stop / butées centrifuges

A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown. 1/3/81

drop / plus près

In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that a decrease in range along a spotting line is desired. 1/9/74

drop altitude / altitude de largage

The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed. *See also altitude; drop height.* 1/3/73

drop height / hauteur de largage

The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft. *See also drop altitude.* 1/3/73

drop message / message lesté

A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit. 1/3/73

drop zone / zone de largage

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped. 1/3/73

dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche

A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc. 1/3/73

dual capable unit / unité à double capacité

A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions. 1/10/84

dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu

An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges. *See also combination firing circuit.* 1/3/81

dud / raté

Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed. 1/3/83

dummy / leurre

See decoy. 1/11/73

dummy message / message de volume

A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text. 1/3/73

dummy minefield / champ de mines factice

In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

dump / dépôt temporaire

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies. 1/3/73

duplicate negative / copie négative

A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive. 1/8/73

durable materiel / matériel non consommable

See non-expendable supplies and materiel. 1/1/80

dwelt at/on / restez sur les éléments

In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets. 1/8/74

dynamic pressure / pression dynamique

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave. *See also drag loading.* 1/3/73

E

E-day / jour E

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

early resupply / premiers ravitaillements

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

early warning / alerte lointaine - alerte lointaine de défense aérienne - pré-alerte

Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers. *Also called "air defence early warning".* 1/3/81

earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation

The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee. 1/12/74

earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks

The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders. 1/3/84

earthing / mise à la terre

The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth. *See also bonding; grounding.* 1/7/80

easting / vers l'est

Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

echelon / 1.2.3. échelon; 4. en échelon

1. A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.
2. Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a

higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.

3. A fraction of a command in the direction of depth, to which a principal combat mission is assigned; i.e., attack echelon, support echelon, reserve echelon.

4. A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the same side. 1/3/73

echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons

Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function. 1/3/73

economic mobilization / mobilisation économique

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency. 1/3/73

economic potential / potentiel économique

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services. *See also strength.* 1/3/73

economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique

Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military. 3/8/98

edition / édition

In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues. 1/3/73

edition designation / désignation d'édition

The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another. 1/3/73

ejection / éjection

1. Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.
2. In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store

from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation. 1/7/83

ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection

a. command ejection system. - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants;
b. command select ejection system. - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants;
c. independent ejection system. - An ejection system which operates independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft;
d. sequenced ejection system. - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a safe minimum total time of escape without collision. 1/3/81

electro-explosive device / dispositif électro-explosif

An explosive or pyrotechnic component that initiates an explosive, burning, electrical, or mechanical train and is activated by the application of electrical energy. 1/11/86

electro-optics / optoélectronique

The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state. 1/11/86

electrode sweep / drague à électrode

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the water forms part of the electric circuit. 1/11/75

electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique

The capability of electrical and electronic systems, equipments, and devices to operate in their intended electromagnetic environment within a defined margin of safety, and at design levels of performance without suffering or causing unacceptable degradation as a result of electromagnetic interference. *See also electromagnetic vulnerability.* 1/11/86

electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique

The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location. 1/7/93

electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique

Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment. 1/7/87

electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique

A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of electromagnetic radiation. 1/11/90

electromagnetic vulnerability / vulnérabilité électromagnétique

The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference. *See also electromagnetic compatibility.* 1/7/87

electronic countermeasures / contre-mesures électroniques

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization. 9/1/96

electronic deception / déception électronique

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems. 9/1/96

electronic intelligence / renseignement électronique

Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users. 9/1/96

electronic jamming / brouillage électronique

The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems. *See also jamming.* 16/7/99

electronic masking / camouflage électronique

The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems. 1/11/91

electronic neutralization / neutralisation électronique

In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum. 20/11/96

electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures. *See also active electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

electronic warfare / guerre électronique

Military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces. *See also electronic support measures; electronic counter-measures; electronic protective measures.* 9/1/96

electronic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de guerre électronique

That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions. 9/1/96

element of resupply / élément de réapprovisionnement

See early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe. 1/3/73

elevation / élévation - cote

The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level. *See also altitude; height.* 1/3/73

elevation guidance / guidage en altitude

Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path. 1/10/80

elevation of security / hausse de sécurité

Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory. *See also angle of safety.* 1/3/73

elevation tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

See hypsometric tinting. 1/3/73

embarkation / embarquement

The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft. Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft. *See also loading.* 1/10/92

embarkation area / zone d'embarquement

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are

completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. 1/3/73

embarkation order / ordre d'embarquement

An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment. *See also movement table.* 1/3/79

emergency anchorage / mouillage auxiliaire

An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships. *See also advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; holding anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/3/73

emergency barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef - barrière d'arrêt de secours
See aircraft arresting barrier. 1/11/94

emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence - inhumation

A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations. *Also called "burial".* 1/10/80

emergency complement / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise
See emergency establishment. 1/11/75

emergency destruction of nuclear weapons / destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires

The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing. 1/11/75

emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions. *Also called "emergency complement".* 1/11/75

emergency fleet operating base / base logistique de secours pour une flotte

A base providing logistic support for fleet units operating in an area for limited periods of time. *See also base; deployment operating base.* 1/3/73

emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned. 1/3/73

emergency locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage de détresse

A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; personal locator beacon.* 1/6/87

emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. *See also acceptable product; standardized product.* 1/3/73

emission control / contrôle d'émission

Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold:
a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained,
b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance. 1/11/94

emission control policy / doctrine de contrôle d'émission

The policy which states what electromagnetic and acoustic emission may be allowed. 1/11/75

emplacement / 1. emplacement. 2. mise en batterie

1. A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.
2. The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired. 1/6/81

end item / matériel complet

In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use. 1/11/94

end of mission / cessez le feu

In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target. 1/9/74

endurance / autonomie

The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling. *See also endurance distance.* 1/3/73

endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance

Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed. *See also endurance.* 1/3/73

endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance

The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

endurance time / endurance

The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated. 1/3/73

engage / engagez

In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target.

See also cease engagement; hold fire.
1/11/80

engagement control / contrôle d'interception

In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets. 1/3/73

engineer commander / commandant du génie militaire

In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals. 1/12/93

envelopment / enveloppement

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear. *See also turning movement.* 1/10/78

equal area projection / projection équivalente

One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map. 1/3/73

equipment / équipement

All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization. *See also assembly; component; establishment; part; sub-assembly; supplies.* 1/10/92

equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé

The movement of equipment casualties within logistic systems. 9/1/96

equivalent focal length / distance focale équivalente

The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera. *See also focal length.* 1/3/73

escort / escorte

1. A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.
2. Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.
3. An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.
4. An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour. *See also convoy escort.* 1/12/79

essential cargo / cargaison essentielle
See essential supply. 1/3/73

essential supply / approvisionnement essentiel - cargaison essentielle

A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores. *Also called "essential cargo". See also cargo.* 1/3/73

establishment / 1. organisme; 2. tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement

1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.
2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formations; sometimes called table of organization or table of organization and equipment. *See also base; equipment; unit equipment.* 1/3/73

estimate of the situation / appréciation de la situation

A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission. *Also called "appreciation of the situation".* 1/3/73

evacuation control ship / bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire

In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship effect distribution of casualties

throughout the attack force in accordance with ship's casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery. 1/3/73

evacuation convoy / convoi d'évacuation

A convoy which is used for evacuation of dangerously exposed waters. *See also convoy; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/12/77

evacuation of dangerously exposed waters / évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée

The movement of merchant ships under naval control from severely threatened coastlines and dangerously exposed waters to safer localities. *See also dangerously exposed waters; evacuation convoy; severely threatened coastline.* 1/2/89

evacuation of port equipment / évacuation de l'équipement portuaire

The transfer of mobile/movable equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage. 1/11/94

evacuees / évacués

Resident or transient persons who have been ordered or authorized to move by competent authorities, and whose movement and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities. *See also displaced person.* 1/8/76

evaluation / évaluation

In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/9/81

evasion and escape / évaison

The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. 9/1/96

exaggerated stereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie

See hyperstereoscopy. 1/3/73

examination / inspection

In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item. *See also maintenance.* 1/11/90

exceptional transport / transport exceptionnel

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used. *See also ordinary transport.* 1/11/94

executing commander / commandant utilisateur

In nuclear warfare, the major NATO commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans. *See also commander(s); coordinating commander.* 9/1/96

exercise / exercice

A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations. *See also command post exercise; field exercise.* 1/3/81

exercise commander / commandant participant

A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command. *See also commander(s).* 1/6/84

exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice

A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise. *Also called "directing staff".* 1/3/81

exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device.

See also dead mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; inert mine; mine. 1/8/76

exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice

An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised. 1/6/81

exercise mine / mine d'exercice

In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire. *See also mine; practice mine.* 1/10/78

exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice

The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise. 1/11/75

exercise programme / programme annuel d'exercices ou de manoeuvres

The specifications of the exercises programmed by a NATO commander for a particular calendar year. 1/12/77

exercise specifications / spécifications d'un exercice

The fundamental requirements for an exercise, providing in advance an outline of the concept, form, scope, setting, aim, objectives, force requirements, political implications, analysis arrangements and costs. 1/6/84

exercise sponsor / officier prescrivant l'exercice

The commander who conceives a particular exercise and orders that it be planned and executed either by his staff or by a subordinate headquarters. 1/9/81

exercise study / étude théorique

An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis. 1/11/83

expendable supplies and materials / approvisionnement consommable

Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity such as certain repair parts, or

which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures. 1/3/73

exploder / exploseur

A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges. 1/7/80

exploitation / exploitation

1. Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.
2. Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.
3. An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth. 1/3/81

exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration

In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the presence or absence of mines. 1/11/75

explosive / explosif

A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat. 1/6/89

explosive filled mine / mine chargée

In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it. *See also exercise filled mine; fitted mine.* 1/12/76

explosive ordnance / explosifs et munitions

All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. *See also munition.* 1/9/74

**explosive ordnance disposal /
neutralisation des explosifs et
munitions**

The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosives ordnance. It may also include explosives ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration. 1/6/89

**explosive ordnance disposal incident /
incident de neutralisation de
munition explosive**

The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges. 1/12/74

**explosive ordnance disposal
procedures / procédures d'élimination
des explosifs**

Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.

a. access procedures. Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.

b. diagnostic procedures. Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.

c. render-safe procedures. The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

d. recovery procedures. Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.

e. final disposal procedures. The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means. 1/10/80

**explosive ordnance reconnaissance /
reconnaissance de munition explosive**

Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, in order to determine further action. 1/3/73

explosive train / chaîne de mise à feu

A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function. 1/12/79

exposure dose / dose d'exposition

The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen. 1/3/73

**exposure station / point de prise de
vue**

See air station. 1/3/73

**extent of a military exercise /
importance d'un exercice militaire**

The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands. *See also inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.* 1/11/85

**external reinforcing force / force de
renfort extérieure**

A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations. 1/6/84

extraction drop / largage par éjection

The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes. *See also platform drop; gravity extraction.* 18/12/97

**extraction parachute / parachute
extracteur**

An auxiliary parachute designed to release and extract and deploy cargo from aircraft in flight and deploy cargo parachutes. 1/3/73

**extraction zone / zone de largage à
faible hauteur**

A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from

an aircraft flying very close to the ground. 1/7/80

F

face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte

The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears. 1/3/73

facsimile / fac-similé

A system of telecommunication for the transmission of fixed images with a view to their reception in a permanent form. 1/3/73

fair drawing / dessin final

A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction. 1/3/73

fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité

Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fall-out pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour. 1/3/73

fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives

The distribution of fall-out as portrayed by fall-out contours. 1/3/73

fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées

A wind sector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest. 1/3/73

false colour film / film à spectre décalé

A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered. *See also camouflage detection photography.* 1/3/73

false origin / fausse origine - point de référence relatif

A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward. 1/3/73

false parallax / parallaxe fausse

The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as

to change in the point of observation. 1/3/81

fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies

Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo

An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images. *See also tri-camera photography.* 1/3/73

fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes. *See also beacon; radio beacon; Z marker beacon.* 1/3/73

feature / détail cartographique

In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart. 1/3/73

feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain

A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc. 1/3/73

fiducial mark / repère de cliché

See collimating mark. 1/3/73

field control / réseau trigonométrique

A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work). *See also control point, ground control.* 1/8/79

field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action

An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline. *See also command post exercise; exercise.* 1/3/73

field fortification / fortification de campagne

An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation. 1/3/73

field of fire / champ de tir

The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position. 1/3/73

field of view / angle de champ

1. In photography, the angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with angle of view. *See also angle of view.*
2. The total solid angle available to the gunner when looking through the gun sight. *See also field of vision.* 1/12/74

field of vision / angle de vision

The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal position. *See also field of view.* 1/5/73

fighter / chasseur

A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets. *See also all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor.* 1/2/89

fighter cover / couverture aérienne

The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities. *See also airborne alert; cover.* 1/7/93

fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat

An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft. 1/7/93

fighter engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs

See weapon engagement zone. 1/7/83

fighter interceptor / chasseur d'interception - intercepteur

See interceptor. 1/3/73

fighter sweep / sweep

An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations. 1/3/73

fighting patrol / patrouille de combat

See combat patrol. 1/3/73

filler point / prise de remplissage

See charging point. 1/3/73

film badge / dosiphote

A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage. 1/3/73

filter / filtre

In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy:

- a. High pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency;
- b. Low pass filters transmit energy below a certain frequency;
- c. Band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth;
- d. Band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.

1/3/77

filtering / filtrage

The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.

1/3/73

final approach / approche finale

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.

a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix.

b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude. 1/11/83

final destination / destination finale

In naval control of shipping, the final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/11/74

final plan / plan final

A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.* 1/7/80

final protective fire / tir d'arrêt

An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. 1/12/79

fire / 1. feu; 2. tirer; 3. tir

1. The command given to discharge a weapon(s).
2. To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.
3. *See barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire; counterfire; counterpreparation fire; covering fire; deep supporting fire; direct fire; direct supporting fire; distributed fire; grazing fire; harassing fire; indirect fire; interdiction fire; neutralization fire; observed fire; preparation fire; radar fire; registration fire; searching fire; supporting fire; unobserved fire.* *See also destruction fire mission.* 1/11/75

fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir

A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit. 1/8/73

fire coordination / coordination des tirs - coordination des tirs d'appui

See fire support coordination. 1/8/79

fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux

An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints. 1/8/74

fire direction centre / bureau de conduite de tir - poste central de tir

That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction. 1/8/76

fire for effect / tir d'efficacité

1. Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.
2. Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired. 1/3/73

fire mission / mission de tir

1. Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.
2. Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire. 1/3/73

fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux

A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated. 1/3/73

fire support / appui-feu

The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy. *See also naval fire support.* 1/11/94

fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui

An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation. *See also naval support area.* 1/3/73

**fire support coordination /
coordination des tirs d'appui -
coordination des tirs**

The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons. *Also called "fire coordination".* 1/3/73

**fire support coordination centre /
centre de coordination des feux
d'appui - centre de coordination des
armes d'appui**

A single location in which are centralized communications facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support. *Also called "supporting arms coordination centre".* 1/8/79

**fire support coordination line / ligne
de coordination des feux d'appui**

A line established by the appropriate ground commander to ensure coordination of fire not under his control but which may affect current tactical operations. The fire support coordination line is used to coordinate fires of air, ground or sea weapons systems using any type of ammunition against surface targets. The fire support coordination line should follow well defined terrain features. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate tactical air commander and other supporting elements. Supporting elements may attack targets forward of the fire support coordination line, without prior coordination with the ground force commander, provided the attack will not produce adverse surface effects on, or to the rear of, the line. Attacks against surface targets behind this line must be coordinated with the appropriate ground force commander. 1/11/86

**fire support group / groupement de
tirs d'appui**

A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements. 1/3/73

fire-ball / boule de feu

The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and

immediately starts expanding and cooling. 1/3/73

fire-control / conduite de tir

The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target. 1/3/77

fire-control radar / radar de tir

Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system. 1/3/77

**fire-control system / système de
commande de tir**

A group of interrelated fire control equipments and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons. 1/8/73

fire-power / puissance de feu

1. The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.
2. Ability to deliver fire. 1/3/73

**fire-power umbrella / zone de tir
contre-avions**

An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft. *See also air defence operations area.* 1/3/73

fire-storm / tempête de feu

Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity. 1/3/81

fire unit / unité de tir

The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission. 20/11/96

firing / mise à feu

Actuation of the firing system. *See also firing system.* 25/9/98

firing area / aire d'explosion

In a sweeper - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a

particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated. 1/12/76

**firing circuit / circuit de mise de feu -
mécanisme de mise de feu**

1. In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected charges from a firing point.
2. In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter. *Also called "firing mechanism".* 1/7/80

**firing mechanism / mécanisme de
mise de feu - circuit de mise de feu**

See firing circuit. 1/7/80

firing point / point de mise de feu

That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located. 1/3/79

firing system / mise de feu

System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge. *See also firing.* 25/9/98

fission / fission

The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy. 1/11/75

fission products / produits de fission

A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission. 1/3/73

**fission to yield ratio / rapport
"fission/puissance"**

The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent. 1/3/73

fitted mine / mine disponible

In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system. *See also exercise filled mine; explosive filled mine.* 1/11/75

fix / point

A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data. 1/3/73

fixed ammunition / munition encartouchée

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile. See also munition. 1/3/73

fixed medical treatment facility / installation fixe du service de santé

A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site. 1/3/73

fixed station patrol / barrage fixe

One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft. 1/3/73

fixer network / réseau de détermination de position - système de détermination de position

A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight. *Also called "fixer system". 1/3/73*

fixer system / système de détermination de position

See fixer network. 1/3/73

flame-thrower / lance-flammes

A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel. 1/3/73

flank guard / flank-garde

A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack. *See also guard; screen. 1/8/76*

flanking attack / attaque de flanc

An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy. *See also frontal attack. 1/7/83*

flare / arrondi

The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of

descent for touchdown. *Also called "roundout". 1/3/73*

flash blindness / aveuglement par l'éclair

Impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes temporary or permanent loss of visual functions and may be associated with retinal burns. 1/11/83

flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair

A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation. 1/3/73

flash suppressor / cache-flamme - dispositif anti-lueur

Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases. 1/3/73

flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son

The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard. 1/7/88

flat / non-contrasté

In photography, lacking in contrast. 1/3/77

flight following / contrôle en vol

The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination. 1/3/73

flight information centre / centre d'information de vol

A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service. 1/3/73

flight information region / région d'information de vol

An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. *See also air traffic control centre; area control centre. 1/3/73*

flight information service / service d'information de vol

A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights. 1/2/88

flight levels / niveaux de vol

Surfaces of constant atmospheric pressure which are related to a specific pressure datum, 1013.2 mb (29.92 in), and are separated by specific pressure intervals. (Flight levels are expressed in three digits that represent hundreds of feet; e.g. flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 25,000 feet and flight level 255 is an indication of 25,500 feet.). 1/3/73

flight path / trajectoire de vol

The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space. 1/10/80

flight plan / plan de vol

Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft. 1/3/73

flight profile / profil de vol - profil

Trajectory, or its graphic representation, followed by an aircraft in flight and defined by its altitude, speed, distance flown and manoeuvre. *Also called "profile". 1/11/94*

flight readiness firing / essai au point fixe

Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test. 1/3/73

flight surgeon / médecin de l'air

A physician specially trained in aviation medical practice whose primary duty is the medical examination and medical care of aircrew. 1/3/73

flight test / essai en vol

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information. 1/3/73

floatation / flottabilité

The capability of a vehicle to float in water. 1/3/73

floating base support / bâtiment de soutien logistique

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships. 1/12/74

floating lines / ligne flottante

In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly on to the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material. 1/3/73

floating mark or dot / marque repère

A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model. 1/3/73

floating mine / mine flottante

In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface. *See also drifting mine; free mine; watching mine; mine.* 1/11/75

floating reserve / réserve non débarquée

In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed. *See also general reserve.* 1/3/73

flooder / dispositif de sabordage

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom. 1/11/75

fluxgate / fluxmètre

A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis. *Also called "fluxvalve".* 1/1/80

fluxvalve / fluxmètre

See fluxgate. 1/1/80

focal length / distance focale

See calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length. 1/3/73

focal plane / plan focal

The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused. 1/3/73

folded optics / système à trajet optique replié

Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis. 1/6/78

follow-on echelon / échelon de premier renfort

In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault. *See also assault; follow-up.* 1/3/82

follow-up / renfort-soutien

In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed. *See also assault; follow-on echelon.* 1/3/82

follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement

In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. 1/7/83

force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force. *Also called "group rendezvous".* 1/3/81

force(s) / force(s)

See airborne force; air transported force; black forces; blue forces; combined force; covering force; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force; underway replenishment force; white forces. 1/7/94

forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN

Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:

- a. NATO command forces.
- b. NATO assigned forces.
- c. NATO earmarked forces.

d. Other forces for NATO. *See also force(s).* 1/8/79

forces in being / forces constituées

Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document. 1/3/85

form lines / courbe figurative

Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain. 1/3/73

format / format

1. In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.
2. In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart. 1/3/73

formation / formation

1. An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.
2. An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander. 1/10/80

formatted message text / texte de message formaté

A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated handling and processing. *See also free form message text; structured message text.* 1/7/87

forming up place / zone de démarrage - position d'attaque

The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure. *Also called "attack position".* 1/3/73

forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant - évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to

subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone. 1/3/73

forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé

A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces. 1/8/82

forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille

The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units. 1/7/83

forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies

A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. 1/3/91

forward observer / observateur avancé

An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information. 1/3/81

forward overlap / recouvrement longitudinal

See overlap. 1/3/73

forward slope / glacié

Any slope which descends towards the enemy. 1/3/73

forward tell / transfert ascendant

See track telling. 1/3/73

found shipment / marchandise non manifestée

Freight received but not listed or manifested. 1/3/73

four-round illumination diamond / tir éclairant à quatre pièces

A method of distributing the fire of illumination shells which, by a combination of lateral spread and range spread, provides illumination of a large area. 1/6/78

fragmentary order / ordre simplifié

An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates

the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections. 1/3/91

frame / cliché

In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs. 1/3/73

free air overpressure / surpression incidente

The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion. 1/3/73

free drop / largage en chute libre

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. *See also airdrop; air movement; free fall; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.* 1/3/73

free fall / saut en commandé

A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude. *See also free drop.* 1/3/71

free form message text / texte de message libre

A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing. *See also formatted message text; structured message text.* 1/7/87

free mine / mine dérivante

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut. *See also floating mine; mine.* 1/11/75

free play exercise / exercice à libre action

An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations. *See also controlled exercise.* 1/6/84

free rocket / roquette libre

A rocket not subject to guidance or control in flight. 1/3/73

front / front

1. The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of

one flank to the extremity of the other flank.

2. The direction of the enemy.
3. The line of contact of two opposing forces.
4. When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced. 1/3/73

frontal attack / attaque frontale

An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces. *See also flanking attack.* 1/12/77

full beam spread / faisceau ouvert

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

full command / commandement intégral

The military authority and responsibility of a superior officer to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services. The term command, as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. It follows that no NATO commander has full command over the forces that are assigned to him. This is because nations, in assigning forces to NATO, assign only operational command or operational control. *See also administrative control; command.* 1/3/73

full naval control of shipping / contrôle naval global de la navigation commerciale

Mandatory worldwide naval control of shipping for all Allied merchant shipping or specified categories thereof. *See also naval control of shipping; regional naval control of shipping.* 09/07/97

fully planned movement / mouvement entièrement planifié

A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call. *See also ad hoc movement; partially planned movement.* 1/11/90

functional command /

commandement fonctionnel

A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas. *See also area command; command.* 1/3/73

fusion / 1. fusion ; 2. fusionnement

1. The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.
2. In intelligence usage, the blending of intelligence and/or information from multiple sources or agencies into a coherent picture. The origin of the initial individual items should then no longer be apparent. 1/11/91

fuze / fusée

A device which initiates an explosive train. *See also base fuze; boresafe fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.* 1/10/80

fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage

A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze. 1/12/79

G

G-day / jour G

See designation of days and hours.
1/2/89

gap / couloir

In land mine warfare, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation. *See also phoney minefield.* 9/1/96

gap filler radar / radar de couverture complémentaire

A radar used to supplement the coverage of the principal radar in areas where coverage is inadequate. 1/12/74

gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir

In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker. *See also marker.* 1/3/81

garnishing / garnissage de camouflage

In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage. 1/12/74

garrison force / garnison

All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire

Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

general reserve / réserve stratégique

Reserve of troops under the control of the overall commander. *See also floating reserve.* 1/3/73

general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général

The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield. 1/9/81

general support / action d'ensemble - appui général

That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. 1/8/76

general support artillery / artillerie d'appui général - artillerie d'action d'ensemble

Artillery which executes the fire directed by the commander of the unit to which it organically belongs or is attached. It fires in support of the operation as a whole rather than in support of a specific subordinate unit. 1/3/82

general unloading period / phase de déchargement général

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore. *See also initial unloading period.* 1/3/82

generic plan / plan générique

A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required. 25/9/98

geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques

The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

geomatics / géomatique

The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information. *See also geospatial.* 16/7/99

georef / géoref

A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System"). *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

geospatial / géospatial

Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth. *See also geomatics.* 16/7/99

go around / remise de gaz

See overshoot. 1/8/79

go no-go / go no-go

The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly. 1/3/82

gradient circuit / mise de feu à gradient

In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits. 1/11/75

graphic / document graphique

Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques. 1/3/73

graphic scale / échelle graphique - échelle de distance - échelle linéaire

A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance. *See also scale. Also called "bar scale"; "linear scale".* 1/2/74

grapnel / grappin

In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut. 1/11/75

graticule / graticule

1. In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.
2. In imagery interpretation; *See reticle. See also neatlines.* 1/11/77

graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique

In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect. 1/3/73

gravity extraction / largage par gravité

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight. 1/3/73

graze / percutant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that all bursts occurred on impact. 1/8/74

grazing fire / tir rasant

Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of fire does not rise above one metre from the ground. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

great circle route / orthodromie

The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points. 1/3/73

grid / carroyage militaire - grille

See military grid. 1/3/73

grid bearing / azimut grille

Bearing measured with reference to grid north. *See also bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.* 9/1/96

grid convergence / convergence de la grille

The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north. *See also convergence; grid convergence factor.* 1/3/73

grid convergence factor / facteur de convergence de la grille

The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference. In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this ratio is constant for all charts based on the same two standard parallels. *See also constant of the cone; convergence; grid convergence.* 1/3/73

grid coordinate / coordonnées de carroyage

Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart. *See also coordinates.* 1/12/74

grid coordinate system / système de carroyage

A plane-rectangular coordinate system usually based on, and mathematically adjusted to, a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them may be made by the ordinary method of plane surveying. *See also coordinates.* 1/3/73

grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage

The distance represented between the lines of a grid. 1/3/73

grid magnetic angle / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north. *Also called "grid variation; grivation". See also isogriv.* 1/3/73

grid navigation / navigation-grille

A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference. *See also navigational grid.* 1/12/74

grid north / nord de la grille

The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference. 1/3/73

grid ticks / amorce d'un quadrillage

Small marks on the neatline of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing. 1/3/73

grid variation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique

du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

See grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gripper edge / bord d'entraînement

The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine. 1/3/73

grivation / carroyage - décligrille - déclinaison magnétique du carroyage - déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage - variation du carroyage - variation du quadrillage

See grid magnetic angle. 1/3/73

gross weight / poids total en charge

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.
2. Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding. *See also net weight.* 1/3/82

ground alert / alerte au sol

That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order. 1/4/74

ground control / cheminement par triangulation

A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth. *See also control point; field control; traverse.* 1/3/73

ground effect machine / appareil à effet de sol - véhicule à coussin d'air

A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air cushion. 1/11/94

ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre

An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations. *See also air liaison officer.* 1/3/73

ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres

A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters. 1/3/82

ground mine / mine de fond

See bottom mine. 1/11/75

ground nadir / nadir au sol

The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point. 1/3/73

ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres

A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements. 1/3/73

ground position / point "sol"

The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol

An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft. 1/3/73

ground return / écho de sol

The reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image. 1/3/73

ground signals / signal de trafic

A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air. *See also signal area.* 1/3/73

ground speed / vitesse sol

The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface. 1/11/75

ground zero / point zéro - surface zéro

The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation. *Also called "surface zero". See also actual ground zero; desired ground zero.* 1/9/81

ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche guidée du sol

The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing. *See also automatic approach and landing.* 1/1/80

ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol

A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception. 1/8/73

grounding / mise à la masse

The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential. *See also bonding; earthing.* 1/7/80

group of targets / groupe d'objectifs

Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname. 1/8/76

group rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces - rendez-vous des forces

See force rendezvous. 1/8/76

guard / élément de protection

A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information. *See also flank guard, screen.* 1/3/81

guarded frequency / fréquence gardée

An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled. 9/1/96

guard-ship / bâtiment de garde

A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness. 1/3/73

guerilla warfare / guérilla

Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. 1/3/73

guidance coverage / zone de guidage

That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation

and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units. 1/9/81

guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol

The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight. 1/3/73

guide signs / signal indicateur

Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information. 1/3/73

guide specification / spécification-type

Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action. 1/10/84

guided missile / missile

An unmanned self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, is controlled. *See also aerodynamic missile; air-to-air guided missile; antiradiation missile; ballistic missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air guided missile; surface-to-surface guided missile.* 1/8/82

guinea-pig / cobaye

In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines. 1/11/75

gull / leurre flottant

In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes. 1/12/73

gun carriage / affût de canon - affût

A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms. *Also called "carriage".* 1/3/73

gun direction / direction de tir

The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship. 1/3/73

gun empty / pièce vide

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered. *Also called "gun clear"*. 16/07/96

gun-target line / ligne pièce-but

An imaginary straight line from gun to target. 2/5/95

**gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire
type canon**

A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain. 1/3/79

gyromagnetic compass / compas

gyromagnétique

A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit. 1/12/79

H

H-hour / heure H

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

hachuring / hachures

A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes. 1/3/73

half thickness / demi-épaisseur

Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it. 1/3/73

half-life / période radioactive

The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination. 1/3/73

half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère

As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value. 1/3/73

half-tone / demi-teinte

Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent. *See also half-tone screen.* 1/3/73

half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte

A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots. *See also half-tone; screen.* 1/3/73

hand-over line / ligne de recueil

A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another. 1/7/85

hang fire / long feu

An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system. 1/10/78

harassing fire / tir de harcèlement

Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

harbour defence / défense portuaire

The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as:

- a. submarine, submarine borne, or small surface craft attack;
- b. enemy minelaying operations; and
- c. sabotage.

The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence. *See also port security.* 1/12/74

hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/7/85

hard stand / 1. aire de stationnement; 2. aire de stockage

1. A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.
2. Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material. 1/3/73

hardened site / site durci

A site, normally constructed under rock or concrete cover, designed to provide protection against the effects of conventional weapons. It may also be equipped to provide protection against the side-effects of a nuclear attack and against a chemical or a biological attack. 1/3/81

hasty attack / attaque improvisée

In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in

order to exploit an opportunity. *See also deliberate attack.* 1/7/83

hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide

The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method. 1/7/80

hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée

The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations. *See also deliberate crossing.* 1/1/91

hasty defence / défense improvisée

A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles. *See also deliberate defence.* 1/3/73

head-up display / présentation tête haute

A display of flight, navigation, attack, or other information superimposed upon the pilot's forward field of view. *See also horizontal situation display.* 1/11/80

heading / cap

The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid). 1/3/73

heading indicator / répéteur de cap

An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically from a remote compass system. 1/11/80

heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. 1/3/73

height / hauteur

1. The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.
 2. The vertical dimension of an object.
- See also altitude; elevation. 1/3/73*

height of burst / hauteur d'éclatement - hauteur d'explosion

The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst. *See also optimum height of burst; safe burst height. 1/3/73*

helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone. *See also helicopter lane; helicopter retirement route. 1/10/80*

helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères

A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations. 1/3/73

helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères

In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control centre. 1/3/82

helicopterborne operation / opération héliportée

An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment. *See also airmobile operation. 20/11/96*

helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères

A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter retirement route. 1/3/73*

helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères

The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing

site or landing zone. *See also helicopter approach route; helicopter lane. 1/10/80*

helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères

A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war. 1/8/79

helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères

See wave. 1/3/73

heliport / aire de manoeuvre d'hélicoptères

A prepared area designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters. (Includes touch-down or hover point). 1/3/73

heliport / héliport

A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters. 1/3/73

Hertz-Horn / corne Hertz

See chemical horn. 1/11/75

high altitude / haute altitude

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet). *See also altitude. 1/3/73*

high altitude burst / explosion nucléaire à haute altitude

The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet (30,000 metres). *See also type of burst. 1/3/73*

high angle / tir vertical

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire. 1/9/74

high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)

Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased. 1/8/79

high density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons/airspace users. 1/9/81

high velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low velocity drop) and lower than free drop velocity. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release. 1/3/73*

hill shading / estompage

A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction. *See also shaded relief. 1/3/73*

hoist / treuil

In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically. 1/3/82

hold / 1. cale; 2. tenir; 3. fixer; 4. maintenir en attente

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
2. To maintain or retain possession of by force, as a position or an area.
3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.
4. As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions. 1/3/73

hold fire / halte au feu

In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible. *See also cease engagement. 1/7/83*

holdee / isolé - maintenu en attente

See transient. 1/3/73

holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente

An anchorage where ships may lie:
a. if the assembly or working anchorage, or port, to which they have been assigned is full;

b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from proceeding immediately on their next voyage;
c. when dispersed from a port to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. *See also assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.* 1/6/78

holding attack / action de fixation

An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location. 1/3/73

holding point / point d'attente

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances. *See also orbit point.* 1/10/84

holding position / position d'attente

A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in accordance with air traffic control instructions. 1/3/79

holiday / blanc

In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes. 1/11/75

hollow charge / charge perforante

A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation. 1/12/77

homing / processus de ralliement

The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point. 1/3/79

homing adaptor / adaptateur de radoralliement

A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft. 1/3/73

homing guidance / guidage de collision

A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target. *See also active homing guidance; passive homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.* 1/3/73

homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse

In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

hook operation / transport sous élingue

In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads. *See also underslung load.* 1/7/88

horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale

In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground. *See also mine.* 1/1/91

horizontal error / écart probable horizontal - écart probable

The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error. *Also called "probable error". See also circular error probable; delivery error; deviation; dispersion; dispersion error.* 1/3/73

horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale

Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. *See also loading.* 1/3/73

horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale

An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed

either as a map overlay or as a separate image. *See also head-up display.* 1/11/80

horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route

An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation. 1/11/73

horn / corne

In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire. *See also switch horn.* 1/11/75

horse collar / sangle de sauvetage

See rescue strop. 1/6/84

host nation / pays hôte

A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of Allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or to operate in, or to transit through its territory. 1/3/91

host nation assistance / soutien fourni par le pays hôte

See host nation support. 1/11/94

host nation post / poste tenu par un ressortissant local

A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature. 1/11/75

host nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte

Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis and war by a host nation to Allied forces and NATO organizations which are located on or in transit through the host nation's territory. The basis of such assistance is commitments arising from the NATO Alliance or from bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between the host nation, NATO organizations and (the) nation(s) having forces operating on the host nation's territory. *Also called "host nation assistance".* 1/11/94

hostile track / piste hostile

The classification assigned to a track which, based upon established criteria, is determined to be an enemy threat. 1/3/73

hot spot / point chaud

Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighbouring regions in the area. 1/3/73

hovering / plongée statique - vol stationnaire

A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater. 1/3/73

hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire

The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect. 1/3/73

human intelligence / renseignement humain - humint

A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. *Also called "humint"*. 1/1/83

humint / humint - renseignement humain

See human intelligence. 1/1/83

hunter track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track. *Also called "sweeper track"*. 1/11/75

hunter-killer group / groupe hunter-killer

See antisubmarine carrier group. 1/3/73

hydrogen bomb / bombe à hydrogène

See thermonuclear weapon. 1/11/75

hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area. *Also called "nautical chart"*. 1/3/73

hydrography / hydrographie

The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes. 1/3/73

hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare - caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression

A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment. It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving. *Also called "compression chamber; diving chamber; recompression chamber"*. 1/10/84

hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique

A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions. *See also decca; loran.* 1/12/74

hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale

The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity. 1/3/73

hypergolic fuel / carburant hypergolique

Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems. 1/3/73

hypersonic / hypersonique

Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound. *See also speed of sound.* 1/3/73

hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie

Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base. *Also called "exaggerated stereoscopy"*. 1/3/73

hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare - caisson d'altitude - caisson de décompression - caisson de plongée

A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude. This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes. *Also called "altitude chamber"; "decompression chamber"; "diving chamber"*. 1/10/84

hypsometric tinting / teinte

hypsométrique - coloriage

hypsométrique - teinte de niveau

A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels. *Also called "altitude tint"; "elevation tint"; "layer tint"*. 1/3/73

I

identification / identification - identité

1. The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.

2. The determination by any act or means of the friendly or hostile nature of a detected person, object or phenomenon.

See also detection; identification friend or foe; recognition.

3. In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class. *Also called "identity".* 1/12/84

identification, friend or foe / identification ami/ennemi

A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces. *Commonly called "IFF". See also detection; identification; recognition.* 1/8/82

identity / identité - identification

See identification. 1/11/75

igniter / allumeur

A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train. 18/12/97

illumination by diffusion / éclairage par diffusion

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

illumination by reflection / éclairage par réflexion

See indirect illumination. 1/11/75

illumination fire / tir éclairant

Fire designed to illuminate an area. 1/3/73

image degradation / affaiblissement de l'image

The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospherics,

snow, cover, etc..., are not associated with the term. 1/11/75

image displacement / déformation de l'image

In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error. 1/3/73

image motion compensation / compensation de filé

Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects. 1/3/73

imagery / imagerie

Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. 1/3/73

imagery collateral / documents d'interprétation

The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function. 1/6/78

imagery correlation / corrélation de représentation

The mutual relationship between the different signatures on imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified. 1/11/75

imagery data recording / enregistrement des données de représentation

The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition. 1/12/76

imagery exploitation / exploitation photographique

The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information. 1/9/74

imagery interpretation / 1.

interprétation d'une représentation; 2. interprétation photographique

1. The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.

2. The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images.

Also called "photographic interpretation". 1/12/74

imagery interpretation key / clé d'interprétation

Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery. *Also called "photo interpretation key".* 1/3/73

imagery pack / dossier de représentation d'objectif

An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area. 1/12/74

imagery sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique

One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery. *Also called "photographic sortie".* 1/3/73

immediate air support / appui aérien immédiat - appui aérien urgent

Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

immediate decontamination / décontamination immédiate

Decontamination carried out by an individual upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment. *See also decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/11/91

immediate destination / destination immédiate

The next destination of a ship or convoy, irrespective of whether or not onward

routing instructions have been issued to it. *See also original destination.* 1/3/73

immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre

The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat. *See also nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/81

immediately vital cargo / cargaison immédiatement vitale

A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo. The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy. *See also cargo.* 1/3/73

impact action fuze / fusée percutante

A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze. *Also called "direct action fuze". See also fuze.* 1/3/73

impact area / zone d'impact - réceptacle

An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground. 1/3/73

impact point / point d'impact

See point of impact. 1/12/74

impact pressure / pression d'impact

The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure. 1/8/79

implementation / mise en application

In NATO standardization, the fulfilment by a member nation of its obligations as specified in an standardization agreement. *See also NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.* 1/11/94

implosion weapon / arme à implosion

A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take

place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere. 1/11/85

imprint / référence de publication

Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information. 1/3/73

improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé

The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance

A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components. 1/10/92

in support / en appui

An expression used to denote the task of providing artillery supporting fire to a formation or unit. Liaison and observation are not normally provided. *See also at priority call; direct support.* 1/7/85

in support of / en appui de

Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command. *See also support.* 25/9/98

in-place force / force en place

A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed. 1/7/85

incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant

A chemical agent which produces temporary disabling conditions which (unlike those caused by riot control agents) can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. Medical treatment, while not usually required, facilitates a more rapid recovery. *See also chemical agent; riot control agent.* 1/3/82

inclination angle / assiette longitudinale

See pitch angle. 1/12/79

indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini

A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

independent / indépendant

A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship. *See also military independent.* 1/6/78

independent ejection system / système d'éjection indépendant

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

independent mine / mine autonome

A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

index contour line / courbe maîtresse

A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations. *See also intermediate contour line.* 1/3/73

index to adjoining sheets / carton index

See inter-chart relationship diagram. 1/11/91

indicator / indice

In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. 1/3/81

indirect air support / appui aérien indirect

Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing. *See also air support.* 1/3/73

indirect fire / tir indirect

Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

indirect illumination / éclairage indirect

Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.
a. Illumination by diffusion: illumination of an area beneath and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles.
b. Illumination by reflection: illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud. Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width. *See also battlefield illumination; full beam spread.* 1/11/75

indirect laying / pointage indirect

Aiming a gun either by sighting at a fixed object, called the aiming point, instead of the target or by using a means of pointing other than a sight, such as a gun director, when the target cannot be seen from the gun position. 1/8/76

individual nuclear, biological and chemical protection / protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle

Protection provided to the individual in a nuclear, biological and chemical environment by protective clothing and/or personal equipment. 1/4/82

individual protective equipment / équipement individuel de protection

In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. 1/7/93

induced precession / précession induite

A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyro. *See also precession.* 1/8/76

induced radiation / radiation induite

Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons. *See also contamination; residual radiation.* 1/3/73

induction circuit / mise de feu à induction

In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep. 1/11/75

inert filling / charge inerte

A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling. *See also charge-2.* 1/11/75

inert mine / mine inerte - mine morte

A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion. *See also disarmed mine; drill mine; mine; practice mine.* 1/11/86

inertial navigation system / système de navigation à inertie

A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity. 1/10/80

infill / teinte de remplissage

In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc. 1/3/73

infiltration / infiltration

A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection. 1/8/82

inflight report / compte rendu en vol

A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information. 1/3/73

influence field / champ d'influence

The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment. 1/12/76

influence mine / mine à influence

A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations

emanating from the mine. *See also mine.* 1/11/94

influence release sinker / crapaud à largage à influence

A sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable ship influence. 1/11/75

influence sweep / drague à influence

A sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines. 1/12/76

information / information - renseignement brut

Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence. *See also collection plan; intelligence cycle.* 1/11/91

information box / cadre d'informations

A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information. *See also reference box; reliability diagram.* 1/7/88

information requirements / besoins en information - besoins en renseignement brut

Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. *See also collection plan; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/7/80

infrared film / film infrarouge

Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/11/77

infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire

A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path. *See also laser linescan system.* 1/12/79

infrared radiation / radiation infrarouge

Radiation emitted or reflected in the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. 1/3/79

infrastructure / infrastructure

A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. *See also bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure.* 1/3/73

initial approach / approche initiale

a. That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.
b. That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced. 1/6/84

initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale

An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach. 1/3/73

initial contact report / compte rendu initial de contact

See contact report. 1/3/73

initial draft plan / projet de plan initial

A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency. *See also draft plan; coordinated draft plan; final plan; operation plan.* 1/3/79

initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial

The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals

and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages. *See also element of resupply.* 1/3/73

initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale

In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers. *See also precursor sweeping.* 1/11/75

initial point / 1. 5. point initial; 2. trace origine; 3. point d'orientation (air); 4. point de contrôle

1. A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.
2. A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference. *See also target approach point*
3. The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.
4. (Airborne) A point close to the landing area where serials (troop carrier air formations) make final alterations in course to pass over individual drop or landing zones.
5. An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites.. 1/9/74

initial programmed interpretation report / compte rendu initial d'interprétation

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information on programmed mission objectives or other vital intelligence information which can be readily identified near these objectives, and which has not been reported elsewhere. 1/9/81

initial radiation / rayonnement initial

The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst. *See also residual radiation.* 1/3/73

initial unloading period / phase de déchargement initial

In amphibious operations, that part of the ship to shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in

character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized. *See also general unloading period.* 1/6/81

initiation / amorçage

1. The action of a device used as the first element of an explosive train which, upon receipt of the proper impulse, causes the detonation or burning of an explosive item.
2. (nuclear) The action which sets off a chain reaction in a fissile mass which has reached the critical state (generally by the emission of a "spurt" of neutrons). 1/9/81

inset / carton intérieur

In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:
a. an area geographically outside a sheet but included therein for convenience of publication, usually at the same scale;
b. a portion of the map or chart at an enlarged scale;
c. a smaller scale map or chart of surrounding areas, included for location purposes. 1/3/73

inshore patrol / défense littorale

A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations. 1/3/73

instructional mine / mine d'instruction

An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose. *See also inert mine; practice mine.* 1/10/84

instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments

A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated. 1/9/81

instrument flight / vol aux instruments

Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments. 1/3/73

instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments

A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing. *See also localizer.* 1/1/80

instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments

Photography of the presentation of instrument data. 1/3/73

insurgency / sédition

An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. 1/7/80

integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré

The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner. *See also combined logistic support.* 1/11/94

integrated staff / état-major intégré

A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and Service. *See also joint staff; parallel staff; staff.* 1/3/73

integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence. 1/11/75

integration / 1. superposition; 2. synthèse

1. In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which

several photographic images are combined into a single image.

2. In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

intelligence / renseignement

The product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. *See also all-source intelligence; basic intelligence; collection management; combat intelligence; current intelligence; intelligence cycle; security intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence; target intelligence; technical intelligence.* 1/3/81

intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement

The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:

- a. direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.
- b. collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.
- c. processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
- d. dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it. *See also agency; analysis; collation; collection management; collection plan; evaluation; information; integration; intelligence; interpretation; priority intelligence requirements.* 1/9/81

intelligence estimate / appréciation "renseignement"

The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption. 1/7/83

intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité

A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period of time. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply. 1/9/81

intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité

A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity. 1/11/75

inter-chart relationship diagram / carton index

A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series. *Also called "index to adjoining sheets". See also map index.* 1/12/74

inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements

An exercise involving two or more Major NATO Commanders and/or their subordinates. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/9/75

inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions

In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register. 1/12/76

intercept point / point d'interception

The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception. 1/4/73

intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique

A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of

electromagnetic emissions occurring within the particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned. 1/4/73

intercepting search / recherche d'interception

A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed. 1/3/73

interceptor / intercepteur - chasseur d'interception

A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects. *Also called "fighter interceptor". See also fighter.* 1/4/73

interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne

An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes. *See also air control.* 1/4/73

interchangeability / interchangeabilité

A condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the items themselves, or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance. *See also commonality; common user item; compatibility.* 1/4/73

intercount dormant period / période d'insensibilisation après avance

In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation. 1/8/76

interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction

Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point. *See also fire.* 1/4/73

intermediate approach / approche intermédiaire

That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment.

It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point. 1/6/84

intermediate area illumination / éclairage de la zone intermédiaire

Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres). 1/4/73

intermediate contour line / courbe de niveau normale

A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours. *See also index contour line.* 1/4/73

intermediate marker / marqueur intermédiaire

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield. *See also marker.* 1/4/73

intermediate objective / objectif intermédiaire

In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held. 1/2/88

intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente

A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times. 1/11/75

intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent

A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals. 1/3/74

internal radiation / rayonnement interne

Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body. 1/4/73

international actual strength / effectif international réel

The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts. 1/12/76

international call sign / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif

A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters. *See also call sign.* 1/4/73

international civilian personnel with NATO status / personnel civil international à statut OTAN

Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts. 1/10/78

international cooperative logistics / coopération logistique internationale

Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions. 1/7/85

international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date

The line coinciding approximately with the anti-meridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day. *Also called "date line".* 1/4/73

international identification code / indice international d'identification

In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train. 1/3/81

international job description / fiche de poste international

A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification

pertaining to a specific international post. 1/11/75

international loading gauge (GIC) / gabarit international de chargement (GIC)

The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement", formerly called PPI. 1/7/85

international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux

The total number of international posts, military and civilian, which has been authorized for each international organization. 1/11/75

international map of the world / carte internationale du monde

A map series at 1: 1,000,000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications. 1/8/74

international military personnel / personnel militaire international

Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts. 1/11/77

international military post / poste militaire international

An international post authorized to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation. 1/8/76

international personnel / personnel international

Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts. 1/11/75

international post / poste international

A post, position, job or billet, authorized in a peacetime establishment or emergency establishment which carries a specific international job description, whose incumbent is responsible to international authority. 1/11/75

interoperability / interopérabilité

The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. *See also commonality.* 1/4/73

interpretability / possibilité d'interprétation

Suitability of imagery for interpretation with respect to answering adequately requirements on a given type of target in terms of quality and scale.

- a. poor - Imagery is unsuitable for interpretation to answer adequately requirements on a given type of target.
- b. fair - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target but with only average detail.
- c. good - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in considerable detail.
- d. excellent - Imagery is suitable for interpretation to answer requirements on a given type of target in complete detail. 1/12/79

interpretation / interprétation

In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. *See also intelligence cycle.* 1/7/94

interrupted line / ligne discontinue

A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart. 1/4/73

interval / intervalle

1. The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.
2. The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.
3. The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.
4. The time lapse between photographic exposures.
5. At battery right or left, an interval ordered in seconds is the time between one gun firing and the next gun firing. Five seconds is the standard interval.

6. At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun. 1/4/73

intra-command exercise / exercice interne à un commandement

An exercise which involves an identified part of one Major NATO Command or subordinate command. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/83

intruder / intrus

An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity. 9/1/96

intruder operation / opération d'intruder

An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases. 1/4/73

inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel

That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. *Commonly called "materiel control"; "materiel management"; "inventory management"; and "supply management".* 1/4/73

invert / onduleur

In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current. *See also rectifier.* 1/7/83

ionization / ionisation

The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules. 1/4/73

irregular outer edge / contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines

In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines. 1/1/91

isocentre / isocentre

The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular. 1/8/74

**isodose rate line / courbe(s)
d'isointensité - ligne d'égale intensité
radioactive**

See dose rate contour line. 1/3/73

isogriv / isogrille

A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north.

See also grid magnetic angle. 1/8/74

J

jamming / brouillage

See barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming. 1/3/73

A temporary grouping of units of two or more services under a single commander, organized for the purpose of engaging in an amphibious operation. 1/4/73

jettison / déstaging

Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat. 1/7/83

joint staff / état-major interarmées - état-major interforces

A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country. *See also integrated staff; parallel staff; staff. 1/3/81*

jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer

Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions. *See also mine. 1/10/78*

jump speed / vitesse de largage

The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft. 1/4/74

join up / rassemblement

To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation. *See also rendezvous. 1/8/76*

joiner / navire ralliant un convoi

An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy. *Also called "convoy joiner". See also joiner convoy; joiner section. 1/6/78*

joiner convoy / convoi ralliant

A convoy sailed to join the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner section. 1/10/78*

joiner section / section ralliant un convoi

A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy. *See also joiner; joiner convoy. 1/6/78*

joint / interarmées

Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organisations in which elements of at least two services participate. *Also called "multiservice". See also combined.. 16/7/99*

joint amphibious operation / opération amphibie interarmées

An amphibious operation conducted by significant elements of two or more services. 1/4/73

joint amphibious task force / force opérationnelle amphibie interarmées - force opérationnelle amphibie interforces

K

K-day / jour K

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

key / clé

In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend". *See also blue key; drawing key; legend.* 1/4/73

key point / point sensible

A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations. 1/4/73

key symbol / symbole clé

In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, colour, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favourable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme. 1/4/73

key terrain / position clé

Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant. 1/4/73

kill probability / probabilité de destruction

A measure of the probability of destroying a target. 1/4/73

killed in action / tué au combat

A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility. *See also battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; non- battle casualty.* 1/12/79

kiloton weapon / arme

kilotonnique

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons. *See also megaton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/4/73

kite / plongeur

In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement. 1/11/75

L

laid life / durée d'activation

In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated. 16/7/99

land effect / effet de terre

See coastal refraction. 1/3/73

land mine warfare / guerre des mines terrestre - guerre des mines

See mine warfare. 1/4/73

landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage

Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. 1/4/73

landing approach / approche d'atterrissage

The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area. 1/4/73

landing area / 1. 2. zone d'assaut amphibie - zone de mise à terre; 3. zone de poser

1. The part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. . *Also called "amphibious assault area"*.
2. The general area used for landing troops and matériel either by airdrop or air landing. *Also called "amphibious assault area"*.
3. A specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for take-off and landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/92

landing beach / plage de débarquement

That portion of a shore line usually required for the landing of a battalion landing team. However, it may also be that portion of a shoreline constituting a tactical locality (such as the shore of a bay) over which a force larger or smaller

than a battalion landing team may be landed. 1/4/73

landing craft / engin de débarquement

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and equipment and for beaching, unloading, and retracting. Also used for logistic cargo resupply operations. *See also amphibious vehicle.* 1/4/73

landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre

A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement. *See also plan for loading.* 1/4/73

landing force / force de débarquement

A task organization of troop units, aviation and ground, assigned to an amphibious assault. It is the highest troop echelon in the amphibious operation. *See also amphibious force.* 1/4/73

landing group / groupe de débarquement

A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions. 1/7/80

landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) - plaque semi-perforée

A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc. 1/4/73

landing point / point d'atterrissage

A point within a landing site where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land. 1/10/80

landing roll / course à l'atterrissage

The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop. 1/7/80

landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach. 1/4/73

landing ship dock / bâtiment transport de chalands de débarquement

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibian vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft. 1/4/73

landing site / site d'atterrissage - site de débarquement

1. A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.
2. In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means. *1. See also aerodrome.* 1/1/83

landing zone / zone d'atterrissage - zone de débarquement

Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. *See also aerodrome.* 1/10/78

landing zone control party / groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement

Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communications devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone. 1/9/81

landmark / repère terrestre

A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference. 1/4/73

lane marker / marqueur de cheminement

In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane. Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker. *See also marker; minefield lane.* 1/6/84

lap / bande

In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area. 1/11/75

lap course / route de dragage

In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap. 1/11/75

lap track / rail

In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear. 1/8/76

lap turn / retournement

In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out during the period between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following. 1/6/78

lap width / largeur de bande interceptée

In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to. 1/11/75

large ship / grand bâtiment

A ship of over 450 feet (or 137 metres) in length. *See also small ship.* 1/11/75

laser designator / marqueur laser

A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object. *Also called "laser target maker".* 1/11/75

laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser

A device which incorporates a laser seeker to provide guidance commands to the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb. 1/11/77

laser guided weapon / arme guidée par laser

A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected. *See also laser seeker.* 1/12/79

laser illuminator / illuminateur laser de surveillance

A device for enhancing the illumination in a zone of action by irradiating with a laser beam. 1/8/79

laser linescan system / analyseur laser à balayage linéaire

An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances. *See also infrared linescan system.* 1/3/81

laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser

The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value. 1/1/80

laser range-finder / télémètre à laser

A device which uses laser energy for determining the distance from the device to a place or object. 1/11/75

laser seeker / chercheur laser

A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver. *See also laser guided weapon.* 1/8/79

laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser

A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon. *Also called "laser target marking system".* 1/11/75

laser target marker / marqueur laser
See laser designator. 1/11/75

laser target marking system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser
See laser target designating system. 1/7/80

laser tracker / appareil de poursuite laser

A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself. 1/7/80

lashing / arrimage
See tie down. 1/12/74

lashing point / point d'arrimage

See tie down point. 1/8/79

late / retard

In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report. 1/8/74

lateral gain / gain latéral

The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area. 1/4/73

lateral route / rocade

A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes. *See also route.* 1/4/73

latitude band / zone de latitude

Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth. *Commonly called "latitudinal band".* 1/4/73

lattice / canevas

A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained. 1/4/73

launch pad / aire de lancement

A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned. 1/4/73

launcher / rampe de lancement

A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing. 1/4/73

launching site / site de lancement

Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface. 1/4/73

lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage

In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it. 1/11/75

laydown bombing / bombardement en vol rasant

A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are

used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb. 1/4/73

layer tint / coloriage hypsométrique - teinte de niveau - teinte hypsométrique

See hypsometric tinting. 1/4/73

laying-up position / mouillage d'attente

Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations. *See also waiting position.* 1/10/84

lead aircraft / avion leader

1. An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.
2. An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft. 1/4/73

lead collision course / cap de collision

A vector which, if maintained by an interceptor aircraft, will result in collision between the interceptor's fixed armament and the target. 1/12/74

lead pursuit / cap de poursuite

An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target. 1/12/74

leapfrog / progression par bonds

Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces. 1/4/73

leaver / navire quittant - navire quittant un convoi

A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and becomes independent. *Also called "convoy leaver". See also leaver convoy; leaver section.* 1/9/89

leaver convoy / convoi détaché

A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination. *See also leaver, leaver section.* 1/6/78

leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi

A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver

convoy. *See also leaver; leaver convoy.* 1/6/78

left (or right) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

1. Terms used to establish the relative position of a body of troops. The person using the terms left or right is assumed to be facing in the direction of the enemy regardless of whether the troops are advancing towards or withdrawing from the enemy.
2. Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired. *Also called "right (or left)".* 1/8/73

legend / légende

An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc. *See also key.* 1/12/93

lens coating / couche antireflet

A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element. 1/7/70

lens distortion / distorsion

Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations. 1/7/70

level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements

The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. 1/4/73

level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions

In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown. *See also threat-oriented munitions.* 1/2/88

liaison / liaison

That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. 1/4/71

liberated territory / territoire libéré

Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces. 1/4/73

life-guard submarine / sous-marin de sauvetage

A submarine employed for rescue in an area which cannot be adequately covered by air or surface rescue facilities because of enemy opposition, distance from friendly bases, or other reasons. It is stationed near the objective and sometimes along the route to be flown by the strike aircraft. 1/4/73

light damage / dégât léger

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

light filter / filtre optique

An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours. 1/10/80

light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit - ligne de black-out

A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night. 1/4/73

lightening / allègement

The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port. 1/3/79

limit of fire / limite de tir

1. The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.
2. Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets. 1/2/74

limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé

A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic. *See also double flow route; route; single flow route.* 1/1/80

line / en direction - bonne direction

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred on the spotting line. 1/3/77

line astern / formation en ligne

See trail formation. 1/11/77

line gauge / largeur de ligne

A measurement of line width. 1/2/74

line of arrival / ligne d'incidence

See line of impact. 1/8/73

line of departure / ligne de départ

1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.
2. In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times. 1/11/85

line of impact / ligne d'incidence

A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst. *Also called "line of arrival".* 1/3/82

line overlap / recouvrement linéaire

See overlap 1. 1/3/81

line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general. 1/8/79

linear scale / échelle de distance - échelle graphique - échelle linéaire

See graphic scale. 1/2/74

lines of communications / lignes de communications

All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move. 1/6/81

link / 1. liaison; 2. bretelle

1. In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communications facilities between two points.
2. A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes. 1/11/75

liquid explosive / explosif liquide

Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

list of targets / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

See target list. 1/7/80

live exercise / exercice réel

An exercise using real forces and units. 1/8/74

load / charge

The total weight of passengers and/or freight carried on board a ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle or other means of conveyance. *See also airlift capability; airlift requirement; combat load; standard load.* 30/11/92

load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement

Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone. 1/12/76

load spreader / répartiteur de charges - plateau-répartiteur

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress. 1/3/73

loading / chargement

The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other freight on board ships, aircraft, trains, road vehicles or other means of conveyance. Note: In French, the word chargement excludes personnel. *See also allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; convoy loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.* 1/10/92

loading plan / plan de chargement

All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. *See also ocean manifest.* 1/2/74

loading point / point de chargement

A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded. 1/12/76

loading site / site de chargement

An area containing a number of loading points. 09/07/97

local mean time / temps local moyen

The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's anti-meridian. 1/3/73

local wage rate NATO civilian employee / employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local

Civilian employee who does not occupy a NATO international civilian post and who does not enjoy NATO status. 1/10/78

localizer / radiophare d'alignement

A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course. *See also beacon; instrument landing system; radio beacon.* 1/11/80

location diagram / carton de localisation

On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series. *See map index.* 1/3/73

lock on / verrouillage radar

Signifies that a tracking or target seeking system is continuously and automatically tracking a target in one or more coordinates (e.g., range, bearing, elevation). *See also track (to)-part 2.* 1/3/73

logistic assessment / estimation logistique

An evaluation of:

- a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theatre of operations, country, or area.
- b. The actual and/or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theatre, country or area, or located elsewhere. 1/2/74

logistic assistance / aide logistique

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war. *See also combined logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

logistics / logistique

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:

- a. design and development, acquisition, storage, transport, distribution,

maintenance, evacuation and disposition of matériel;
 b. transport of personnel;
 c. acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities;
 d. acquisition or furnishing of services; and
 e. medical and health service support.
 1/12/93

long-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

look / période de réceptivité

In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence.
 1/11/75

loran / loran

A long-range radionavigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. This term is derived from the words long-range electronic navigation. *See also hyperbolic navigation system.* 1/7/70

lost / non observé - non vu

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed. 1/2/74

low air burst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude

The fall-out safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets. *See also type of burst.* 1/8/76

low angle / tir plongeant

In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low angle fire (less than 45). 1/9/74

low angle fire / tir plongeant

Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned. 1/11/75

low angle loft bombing / bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude

Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an

angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal. 1/3/73

low level transit route / route de transit à basse altitude

A temporary corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risk to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces. 1/9/84

low velocity drop / largage à faible vitesse de descente

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. *See also airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.* 1/3/73

M

M-day / jour M

See designation of days and hours.
1/8/82

mach front / front de Mach - avant de l'onde de choc

See mach stem. 1/9/71

mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc - front de mach

The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward). *Also called "mach front".*
1/9/71

magnetic bearing / azimut magnétique

Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north. *See also bearing; grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.*
9/1/96

magnetic circuit / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

See magnetic mine. 1/11/75

magnetic compass / compas magnétique

An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation. 1/2/74

magnetic declination / déclinaison magnétique

The angle between the magnetic and geographical meridians at any place, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north. In nautical and aeronautical navigation, the term magnetic variation is used instead of magnetic declination and the angle is termed variation of the compass or magnetic variation. Magnetic declination is not otherwise synonymous with magnetic variation which refers to regular or irregular change with time of the magnetic declination, dip, or intensity.

See also declination; magnetic variation.
1/9/71

magnetic equator / équateur magnétique - ligne acclinique

A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch. *Also called "acclinic line".* 1/7/72

magnetic mine / mine magnétique - mise de feu magnétique

A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target. *Also called "magnetic circuit".* *See also mine.* 1/12/76

magnetic minehunting / chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques

The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or protruding from the sea-bed, or buried. 1/12/76

magnetic north / nord magnétique

The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field. *See also compass north.* 1/3/73

magnetic variation / 1. déclinaison magnétique; 2. variation magnétique

1. In navigation, at a given place and time, the horizontal angle between the true north and magnetic north measured east or west according to whether magnetic north lies east or west of true north.

2. In cartography, the annual change in direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. *See also declination; magnetic declination.*
1/11/86

main aerodrome / aérodrome principal

Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential. *See also aerodrome; alternative aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome.* 1/11/94

main attack / attaque principale

1. The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.
2. An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle. 20/11/96

main convoy / convoi principal

The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off. 1/6/78

main detonating line / cordeau maître

In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches. 1/1/91

main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement

The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. *See also route.* 1/3/73

mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde

Element of an advanced guard. *See also advanced guard.* 1/3/73

maintainability / maintenabilité

The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to a state in which it can perform its required functions, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using prescribed procedures and resources. (IEC) 1/3/91

maintenance / maintenance

1. All action taken to retain materiel in or to restore it to a specified condition. It includes: inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation.
2. All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
3. The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose. *See also examination.* 1/3/82

major NATO commander / grand commandant de l'OTAN

The Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. *See also major subordinate commander; principal subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

major nuclear power / puissance nucléaire importante

Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation. *See also nuclear power.* 1/7/70

major port / port principal

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets. *See also port.* 1/3/73

major subordinate commander/ grand commandant subordonné

A NATO commander, operationally responsible to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe or the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic for a given mission and geographical area. *See also principal subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

major water terminal / terminus maritime principal

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/3/73

man portable / portable

Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:

- a. Items designed to be carried as an integral part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit:

approximately 14 kilogrammes (31 pounds).

- b. In land warfare, equipment which can be carried by one man over long distance without serious degradation of the performance of his normal duties.

1/10/78

manoeuvre / manoeuvre

1. A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.
2. A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.
3. The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.
4. Employment of forces on the battlefield through movement in combination with fire, or fire potential, to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy in order to accomplish the mission. 1/8/82

manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre

That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons. *See also aircraft marshalling area.* 1/9/81

manpower management / gestion du personnel

The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower. 1/11/75

manpower management survey / étude sur la gestion du personnel

Systematic evaluation of a functional area, utilizing expert knowledge, manpower scaling guides, experience and other practical considerations in determining the validity and managerial efficiency of the function's present or proposed manpower establishment. 1/11/75

manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel

Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered. 1/11/75

map / carte

A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system. *See also aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographical chart; map index; map series; map sheet.* 1/9/71

map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte

The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart. *See also convergence.* 1/4/71

map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie)

Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series. *Also called "chart index". See also location diagram; map.* 1/11/90

map reference / localisation

A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid. 1/8/79

map reference code / code à référence cartographique

A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required. 1/1/68

map series / série de cartes - jeu de cartes

A group of maps or charts usually having the same scale and cartographic specifications, and with each sheet appropriately identified by producing agency as belonging to the same series. *Also called "chart series". See also map.* 1/8/73

map sheet / carte

An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series.

Also called "chart sheet". See also map.
1/9/71

**mapping camera / chambre
aérophotogrammétrique**

See air cartographic camera. 1/12/74

margin / marge

In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border. 1/8/79

**marginal data / donnée marginale -
renseignement marginal**

All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet. *Also called "marginal information".* 1/4/71

**marginal information /
renseignement marginal - donnée
marginale**

See marginal data. 1/4/71

maritime area / zone maritime

A maritime theatre of operations can be divided for the purposes of decentralization of command into maritime areas and sub-areas, e.g., Atlantic theatre, which is divided into maritime area and sub-area commands. 1/3/73

**maritime defence sector / secteur
maritime de défense**

One of the subdivisions of a coastal area. 1/11/86

**maritime operation / opération
maritime**

An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy. 1/3/73

mark / marquer un objectif

In artillery and naval fire support:
a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets;
b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells. *See also marker.* 1/2/89

**marker / 1. 2. marqueur; 3. bâtiment
en marquage serré**

1. A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.

2. In land mine warfare: See gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; row marker; strip marker.

3. In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target. *See also mark; shadower.* 1/2/89

marker ship / bâtiment-jalon

In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night. 1/3/73

marking error / erreur de balisage

In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target. 1/11/75

marking fire / tir de balisage

Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification. 1/8/74

marking panel / panneau

A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units. *See also panel code.* 1/3/73

**marking team / équipe
d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de
balisage)**

Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids. *See also pathfinder aircraft.* 1/3/73

**married failure / raté de prise
d'immersion**

In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism. 1/11/75

marshalling / agencement

1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat or prepare for loading. *See also stage.*
2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. *See also staging area.* 1/3/73

**mass / 1. concentration; 2. formation
concentrée**

1. The concentration of combat power.
2. The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals. 1/4/71

mass casualties / pertes massives

Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities. 1/11/86

master film / film original

The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced. 1/11/75

**master plot / schéma de surface
couverte**

A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie information are shown. *Also called "sortie plot".* 1/12/74

materials handling / manutention

The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semi-finished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas. 1/3/73

**maximum effective range / portée
efficace maximale**

The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result. 1/7/83

**maximum elevation figure /
indication d'élévation maximale**

A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information. 1/7/87

**maximum landing weight / poids
maximal à l'atterrissage**

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land. 1/3/73

maximum operating depth /

immersion maximale opérationnelle

The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority. 1/9/81

maximum ordinate / flèche

In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin. *Also called "vertex height". See also vertex.* 1/12/74

maximum permissible concentration / concentration maximale admissible - barème de radioconcentration

See radioactivity concentration guide 1/3/73

maximum permissible dose / dose maximale consentie

That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations. 1/3/73

maximum range / portée maximale

The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion. 1/8/76

maximum sustained speed / vitesse maximale de croisière

In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage. *See also speed.* 1/3/73

maximum take-off weight / poids maximal de décollage

The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off. 1/3/73

meaconing / transplexion

A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate

bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations. *See also beacon.* 1/3/73

mean lethal dose / dose létale moyenne

1. The amount of nuclear irradiation of the whole body which would be fatal to 50 percent of the exposed personnel in a given period of time.
2. The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 percent of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel. 1/7/87

mean point of burst / point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement - point moyen des impacts

See mean point of impact. 1/8/74

mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts - point d'éclatement moyen - point moyen d'éclatement

The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions. *Also called "centre of burst"; "mean point of burst".* 1/10/78

mean sea level / niveau moyen de la mer

The average sea level for a particular geographical location, obtained from numerous observations, at regular intervals, over a long period of time. 1/3/73

measured mile / base de vitesse

In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log. 2/5/95

measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement "mesures et signature"

Scientific and technical intelligence derived from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification. 25/9/98

measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique

A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances. 1/3/73

mechanical sweep / drague mécanique

In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages. 1/11/75

median incapacitating dose / dose incapacitante moyenne

The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel. 1/8/74

medical officer / médecin militaire

Physician with officer rank. 1/10/84

medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

meeting engagement / combat de rencontre

A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place. 1/8/73

megaton weapon / arme mégatonnique

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents. *See also kiloton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

member nation / pays membre

A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty. 9/1/96

merchant convoy / convoi marchand

A convoy consisting primarily of merchant ships controlled by the naval control of shipping organization. 25/9/98

merchant ship / navire de commerce - navire marchand

A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits. 1/10/78

merchant ship communications system / système de télécommunications pour navires marchands - système mercomms

A worldwide system of communications to and from merchant ships using the peacetime commercial organization as a basis but under Operational Control Authority control, with the ability to employ the broadcast mode to ships when the situation makes radio silence necessary. *Also called "mercomms system".* 1/3/92

merchant ship control zone / zone de contrôle naval

A defined area of sea or ocean inside which it may be necessary to offer guidance, control and protection to Allied shipping. 1/3/79

merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval

A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships. 1/3/79

mercomms system / système mercomms - système de télécommunications pour navires marchands

See merchant ship communications system. 1/11/86

message / message

Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication. 1/3/73

microform / microformat

A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices. 1/6/81

midcourse guidance / guidage "en vol"

The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight. 1/11/75

military convoy / convoi militaire

A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military

unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units. 1/3/84

military currency / monnaie de stationnement

Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. 1/3/73

military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire

Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement. 1/8/82

military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire

Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations. 1/8/82

military governor / gouverneur militaire - commandant militaire

The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior. 1/3/73

military grid / carroyage militaire - grille

Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points. *Also called "grid". See also military grid reference system; navigational grid.* 1/3/73

military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire

A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions. *See also military grid.* 1/3/73

military independent / indépendant à statut militaire

A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit. *See also independent.* 1/6/78

military load classification / classement militaire - classification des ponts et véhicules

A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use. *Also called "classification of bridges and vehicles". See also route classification.* 1/12/79

military necessity / nécessité militaire

The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war. 1/3/73

military nuclear power / état possédant des armes nucléaires - puissance nucléaire militaire

A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment. *Also called "nuclear weapons state". See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

military requirement / besoin militaire - besoin opérationnel

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. *Also called "operational requirement".* 1/3/73

military strategy / stratégie militaire

That component of national or multi-national strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations. 1/3/82

military symbol / signe conventionnel militaire

A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest. 1/6/84

mine / mine

1. In land mine warfare, an explosive or material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. *See also acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antitank mine; horizontal action mine; practice mine; pressure mine; scatterable mine*

2. In naval mine warfare, an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbour installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices which explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. *See also antenna mine; antisweeper mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; coarse mine; creeping mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine; floating mine; free mine; homing mine; influence mine; jettisoned mines; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; pressure mine; rising mine; snagline mine; watching mine. See also armed mine; chemical mine; command detonated mine; contact mine; controllable mine; counter mine; dead mine; drill mine; independent mine; inert mine; magnetic mine.* 1/11/75

mine clearance / déminage

The process of removing all mines from a route or area. 1/2/88

mine defence / emploi défensif des mines

The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid. 1/3/73

mine disposal / déminage

The operation by suitably qualified personnel designed to render safe, neutralize, recover, remove or destroy mines. 1/8/76

mine row / rangée de mines

A single row of mines or clusters. *See also mine strip.* 1/7/72

mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines

In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield. 1/11/75

mine strip / rangée double

In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart. *See also mine row.* 1/7/83

mine warfare / guerre des mines - guerre des mines terrestre

The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures. *Also called "land mine warfare".* 1/3/73

mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications. 1/10/80

mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines

A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations. 1/3/81

mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines

The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare. 1/6/78

mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées

Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target. 1/11/75

mined area / zone minée

An area declared dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines. 1/12/76

minefield / champ de mines

1. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern. *See also mixed minefield; nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; tactical minefield.*
2. In naval warfare, an area of water containing mines laid with or without a pattern. *See also antisubmarine minefield; attrition minefield; beach minefield; closure minefield; deep minefield; defensive minefield; dummy minefield; offensive minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield; sustained attrition minefield; tactical minefield.* 1/3/77

minefield breaching / ouverture d'un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions. *See also minefield lane.* 1/7/88

minefield density / densité d'un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield. 1/11/85

minefield lane / passage à travers un champ de mines

In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines. *See also minefield breaching.* 16/7/99

minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines

A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield. 1/3/81

minefield record / plan de repérage d'un champ de mines - compte rendu de mouillage de mines

A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations. 1/11/94

minehunting / chasse aux mines

The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines. 1/10/78

minesweeping / dragage des mines

The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it. 1/3/73

minewatching / guet contre les mines - veille contre les mines

In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify mines during the actual minelaying. 1/11/85

minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs

The minimum surface on an aerodrome which is essential for the movement of aircraft. It includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them. *See also minimum operating strip.* 1/3/82

minimum descent altitude / altitude minimum de descente

The lowest altitude to which descent shall be authorized in procedures not using a glide slope, until the required visual reference has been established. *See also minimum descent height.* 1/8/76

minimum descent height / hauteur minimum de descente

The lowest height to which descent shall be authorized in procedures not using a glide slope, until the required visual reference has been established. *See also minimum descent altitude.* 1/8/76

minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire

The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance. 1/3/73

minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire

The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time. 1/3/73

minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale

A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight. *See also minimum aircraft operating surface.* 1/3/82

minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité

The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use. 1/12/79

minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum

A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity. *See also salted weapon.* 1/6/78

minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité - altitude de sécurité

The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles. *Also called "safety height". See also altitude.* 1/3/73

minor port / port mineur

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. *See also port.* 1/3/73

misfire / raté

1. Failure to fire or explode properly.
2. Failure of a primer of the propelling charge of a round or projectile to function wholly or in part. 1/11/75

missed approach / approche interrompue

An approach which is not completed by landing. 1/8/79

missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue

The procedures to be followed if, after an instrument approach, a landing is not effected and occurring normally:

- a. when the aircraft has descended to the decision height/altitude and has not established visual contact; or
- b. when directed by air traffic control to pull up or to go around again. 1/7/80

missile control system / système de commande de missile

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections. *See also missile guidance system.* 1/3/73

missile destruct / destruction missile

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons. 1/3/73

missile destruct system / système de destruction missile

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle. 1/3/73

missile engagement zone / zone d'engagement des missiles

See weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles

A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system. *See also missile control system.* 1/3/73

mission / mission

1. A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
2. One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task. 1/8/82

mission report / compte rendu de mission

A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route. 1/10/80

mixed / panaché

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in an equal number of air and impact bursts. 1/8/74

mixed air / panaché fusant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being airbursts. 1/8/74

mixed bag / macédoine

In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings. 1/3/77

mixed graze / panaché percutant

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting or an observation, by a spotter or an observer to indicate that the rounds fired resulted in both air and impact bursts with a majority of the bursts being impact bursts. 1/3/74

mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte

A minefield containing both antitank and antipersonnel mines. *See also minefield part 1.* 1/8/73

mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens

An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties. 1/7/70

mobile mine / mine autopropulsée

In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine. *Also called "propelled mine". See also mine.* 1/11/75

mobile support group / groupe de soutien logistique naval

A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore. 1/3/82

mobility / mobilité

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission. 1/3/73

mobilizable reinforcing force / force de renfort mobilisable

In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces. *See also reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

mobilization / mobilisation

1. The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.
2. The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service. 1/3/73

mock-up / maquette

A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon. 1/7/80

moderate damage / dégât modéré

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré

A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/3/73

modify / modification

In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan. 1/8/76

moment / moment

In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft. 1/7/70

monitoring / 1. 2. écoute de contrôle; 3. contrôle de radioactivité

1. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording the emissions of one's own or Allied forces for the purpose of maintaining and improving procedural standards and security, or for reference, as applicable.

2. The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.

3. The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments. *Also called "radiological monitoring".* 1/7/83

moored mine / mine à orin

A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

mopping up / nettoyage

The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance. 1/3/73

mosaic / mosaïque

An assembly of overlapping photographs that have been matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the surface of the earth. *See also controlled mosaic; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 1/3/73

motorized unit / unité motorisée

A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources. 1/3/73

mounting / préparatifs en vue d'une opération

All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable.

"préparatifs en vue d'une opération".
20/11/96

movement control / 1. mouvements et transports; 2. organisation des mouvements et transports

1. The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.
2. An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communications. *Also called "movement control centre".* 1/11/94

movement control centre / organisation des mouvements et transports

See movement control. 1/11/94

movement control officer / officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport. 1/7/70

movement control post / poste de contrôle des mouvements

The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements. 1/10/80

movement credit / crédit de mouvement

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. 1/4/71

movement priority / priorité de mouvement

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement. 1/3/73

movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion. 1/3/73

movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of

movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. *See also embarkation order.* 1/3/73

moving map display / visualisation cartographique mobile

A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains stationary while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed. Occasionally the design of the display is such that the map or chart image remains stationary while the symbol moves across a screen. *See also projected map display.* 1/7/85

moving mine / mine mobile

The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines. 1/3/82

moving target indicator / éliminateur d'échos fixes

A radar presentation which shows only targets which are in motion. Signals from stationary targets are subtracted out of the return signal by the output of a suitable memory circuit. 1/8/70

multinational / multinational.

See combined. 16/7/99

multiservice / interarmées

See joint. 16/7/99

multi-agent munition / munition à agents multiples

A munition that, when activated, disperses two or more chemical and/or biological agents. *See also binary chemical ammunition; chemical munition; munition.* 1/11/91

multi-modal / multi-modes

In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport. 1/7/80

multi-spectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples

The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands. 1/1/80

munition / munition - munitions

A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics,

initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. *Also called "ammunition". Note: In common usage, munitions (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment. See also binary chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.* 1/10/92

mutual aid / aide mutuelle

Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources.* 1/3/73

mutual support / appui réciproque

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. *See also cross-servicing; support.* 1/3/73

N

national command / commandement national

A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander. *See also command.* 1/3/73

national commander / commandant national

A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command. 1/3/73

national component / contingent national

Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander. 1/3/73

national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées

Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN

Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility. *See also force(s).* 1/3/73

national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale

Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO). *See also infrastructure.* 1/3/73

national military authority / autorité nationale militaire

The government agency, such as Ministry of Defence or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with Allied commanders or their subordinates. 1/3/73

national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande

The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping. 1/12/79

national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale

A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him. *See also commander.* 1/3/73

nationality undetermined post / poste de nationalité non fixée

An international military post which has not been accepted by any nation. 1/11/75

NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN

The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters. 1/11/75

NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN

Forces in being which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at the declaration of a specific stage, state or measure in the NATO Precautionary System or as prescribed in special agreements. *See also force(s).* 16/7/99

NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN

An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO Standardization Agreement. 1/3/82

NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN

Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

NATO commander / commandant interallié - commandant OTAN A military commander in the NATO chain

of command. *Also called "Allied commander".* 1/6/78

NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN

Forces which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future time. *See also force(s).* 1/7/80

NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN *See force(s).* 1/3/73

NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN

A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification. 1/3/73

NATO international civilian post / emploi civil international OTAN

A permanent international post of NATO grade A, L, B or C authorized to be filled by a civilian whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from the international budget. 1/11/77

NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN

Any international military headquarters or organization covered by the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, (called the Paris Protocol) and any other military authority to which the NATO Council has applied the provisions of the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff (called the Ottawa Agreement) by virtue of the said Agreement. 1/8/79

NATO preparation time / délai de préparation

The time between the receipt of authorization from NATO political authorities for Major NATO Commanders to implement military measures to counter an impending attack

and the start of the attack. *See also NATO warning time.* 1/8/73

NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN - stanag

The record of an agreement among several or all the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO Allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement. *Also called "stanag". See also implementation; ratification; reservation; standardization.* 1/11/68

NATO warning time / délai avant attaque

The time between recognition by a Major NATO Commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack. *See also NATO preparation time.* 1/8/73

NATO-wide exercise / exercice

OTAN de grande envergure
An exercise involving all Major NATO Commands with a majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs concerned. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 11/9/98

nautical chart / carte hydrographique - carte nautique

See hydrographic chart. 1/4/71

nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime

An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be ancillary to standard nautical charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series. 1/10/84

nautical twilight / crépuscule nautique

See twilight. 1/11/75

naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval

A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of

operations for fleet logistic support. *See also naval forward logistic site.* 1/12/93

naval augmentation group / groupe de renfort d'escorte

A formed group of escort ships employed to augment the through escort of convoys when passing through areas known or suspected to be threatened by enemy forces. *See also convoy through escort.* 1/3/73

naval beach group / groupement naval de plage

A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced). *See also shore party.* 1/8/74

naval beach unit / section navale de plage

See naval beach group. 1/3/73

naval campaign / campagne navale

An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea. 1/3/73

naval control of shipping / contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

Control exercised by naval authorities of movement, routing, reporting, convoy organization and tactical diversion of Allied merchant shipping. It does not include the employment or active protection of such shipping. 1/12/79

naval control of shipping liaison officer / officier de liaison du contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer designated for duty on the staff of an Allied naval control of shipping organization. 1/12/77

naval control of shipping officer / officier de contrôle naval de la navigation commerciale

A naval officer appointed to form merchant convoys, control and coordinate the movements of such convoys, independent merchant ships and hospital ships, in and out of a port, base, or shipping control point; subject to the direction of the commander functioning as operational control authority. *See also independent; merchant convoy.* 25/9/98

naval fire support / appui-feu naval

In naval operations, fire support provided from warships. *See also fire support.* 1/11/94

naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant

A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations. *See also naval advanced logistic support site.* 1/12/93

naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval

Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment. 1/3/73

naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval

The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the Supporting Arms Coordination Centre. 1/3/73

naval stores / approvisionnements navals

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. 1/3/73

naval support area / zone de soutien naval

A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious

operation. *See also fire support area.*
1/3/73

navigation head / point de transbordement

A trans-shipment point on a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. A navigation head is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead. *See also railhead.*
1/3/73

navigation grid / grille de navigation

A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles. *See also grid navigation; military grid.* 1/4/71

near miss / quasi collision

Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation. *Also called "airmiss".* 1/8/82

near real time / temps quasi réel (en)

Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. *See also real time.*
1/11/91

neatlines / limite de coupure

The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians. *See also graticule.* 1/9/74

negative photo plane / plan du négatif

The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure. 1/7/70

neglect / coups partis avec éléments erronés

In artillery and naval gunfire support, a report to the observer/spotter to indicate that the last round(s) was fired with incorrect data and that the round(s) will be fired again using correct data. 1/9/84

negligible nuclear risk / risque nucléaire négligeable

A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision. *See also degree of nuclear risk.* 1/7/80

nerve agent / agent neurotoxique

A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses. 1/11/85

net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau

A call sign which represents all stations within a net. *See also call sign.* 1/3/73

net sweep / drague à filet

In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom. 1/8/76

net weight / poids net à vide

1. Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation, including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, but not including the weight of the crew, personal equipment and load.
2. Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding. *See also gross weight.* 1/3/82

neutralization / neutralisation

In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle. 1/8/76

neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation

Fire which is delivered to hamper and interrupt movement and/or the firing of weapons. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

neutron induced activity / activité induite par les neutrons

Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons. 1/3/73

nickname / nom conventionnel

Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any appropriate authority to an event, project, activity, place name, topographical feature, or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information.
1/7/80

night effect / effet de nuit

An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected

waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall. 1/3/73

no-fire line / ligne de sécurité

A line short of which artillery or ships do not fire except on request or approval of the supported commander, but beyond which they may fire at any time without danger to friendly troops.
1/8/73

no-wind position / position sans vent

See air position. 1/3/73

nominal filter / filtre nominal

A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size. 1/3/79

nominal focal length / distance focale nominale

An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras. *See also focal length.* 1/4/71

nominal scale / échelle nominale - échelle principale

See principal scale. 1/4/71

nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.* 1/3/73

non-battle casualty / pertes hors combat

A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned. *See also battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; wounded in action.* 1/3/73

non-expendable supplies and materiel / matériel non consommable

Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, and which normally require further

accounting. *Also called "durable materiel".* 1/3/73

non-linear approach / approche non rectiligne

In approach and landing systems, a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line. 1/1/80

non-quota post / poste hors quota

An international post which is open to all nations and which is filled by an individual who is selected by a defined process from among nominees from nations. 1/11/75

non-registered publication / publication non-enregistrée

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required. 1/3/71

non-submarine contact chart / carte des faux échos

A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations. *Commonly called "non-sub contact chart".* 1/10/80

normal impact effect / effet d'incidence normale

See cardinal point effect. 1/3/79

normal lighting / éclairage normal

Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country without restrictions for military reasons. *See also reduced lighting.* 1/1/80

northing / vers le nord

Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map. 1/3/73

NOTAM / avis aux navigateurs aériens - NOTAM

See notice to airmen. 1/1/73

notice to airmen / avis aux navigateurs aériens - NOTAM

A notice, containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedures or hazard, the timely

knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations. *Also called "NOTAM".* 1/1/73

nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear bonus effects / effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles

Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result. 1/7/80

nuclear certifiable / apte à l'homologation nucléaire

Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons. 1/11/86

nuclear certified / homologué nucléaire

See nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle. 1/11/85

nuclear certified delivery unit / unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire

Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives. *See also nuclear delivery unit.* 1/11/85

nuclear certified delivery vehicle / vecteur homologué nucléaire

A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures. *See also nuclear delivery vehicle.* 1/11/85

nuclear cloud / nuage nucléaire

An all-inclusive term for the volume of hot gases, smoke, dust, and other particulate matter from the nuclear bomb itself and from its environment, which are carried aloft in conjunction with the rise of the fireball produced by the

detonation of the nuclear weapon. 1/3/73

nuclear collateral effects / effets nucléaires subsidiaires

Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons. 9/1/96

nuclear column / colonne nucléaire

A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion. 1/3/73

nuclear commitment / engagement nucléaire

A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role. 1/10/84

nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire

1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was intended. Some repair by the user may be required red to make full use of the equipment or installations.
2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.
3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently. 1/3/73

nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires

The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment. 1/7/80

nuclear defence / défense nucléaire

The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and

the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures. *See also radiological defence.* 1/3/73

nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire

Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority. *See also nuclear certified delivery unit.* 1/10/84

nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire

That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target. *See also nuclear certified delivery vehicle.* 1/10/84

nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire.

A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations. 1/3/73

nuclear incident / incident nucléaire

An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident. 1/3/73

nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire

The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. 1/3/73

nuclear nation / nation nucléaire

Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers. *See also nuclear power.* 1/4/71

nuclear power / puissance nucléaire

Not to be used without appropriate modifier. *See also major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.* 1/4/71

nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire

Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon

standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei. 1/9/71

nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire

A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend. 1/4/71

nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire

A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack. 1/8/76

nuclear surface burst / explosion nucléaire de surface

An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball. *See also type of burst.* 1/7/70

nuclear target response / effet sur l'objectif nucléaire

The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon. 1/5/63

nuclear underground burst / explosion nucléaire souterraine

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear underwater burst / explosion nucléaire sous-marine

The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water. *See also type of burst.* 1/3/73

nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire

The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the

pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods. 1/7/70

nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. 1/3/73

nuclear weapon / arme atomique - arme nucléaire

A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. *Also called "atomic weapon".* 1/11/83

nuclear weapon debris / résidu d'arme nucléaire

The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for the casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products. 1/11/83

nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire

The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made. 1/3/73

nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.* 1/3/73

nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire

An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations. *See also immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon exercise.* 1/9/81

nuclear weapon(s) accident / accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)

Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property. 1/3/73

nuclear weapons state / état possédant des armes nucléaires - puissance nucléaire militaire

See military nuclear power. 1/4/71

nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme nucléaire

The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release. 1/7/70

nuclear, biological, chemical area of observation / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

A geographical area consisting of several nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, comparable to the area of responsibility of an Army or Army Group or an Allied Tactical Air Force. *Also called "sub-collection centre".* 1/3/73

nuclear, biological, chemical collection centre / centre de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

An agency responsible for the receipt, collation and evaluation of reports of nuclear detonations, biological and chemical attacks and resultant contamination within the zone of observation and for the production and dissemination of appropriate reports and warnings. 1/3/81

nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique

The agency responsible for coordinating the activities of all nuclear, biological and chemical collection centres in a given area of observation. This agency may also assume the function of a collection centre for the area in which it is located. 1/3/81

nuclear, biological, chemical zone of observation / secteur d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

A geographical area which defines the responsibility for collecting and reporting information on enemy or unidentified nuclear detonations, biological or chemical attacks, and resultant contamination. Boundaries of nuclear, biological, chemical zones of observation, which may overlap, will be determined by the organization of the forces concerned. 1/3/82

nuisance minefield / champ de mines de harcèlement

A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

number... in (out) / nième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)

In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number... 1/8/76

numbered reference position system / positions de référence repérées

A system for maritime use based upon predetermined geographical positions through which a desired route is drawn. 3/8/98

numbered wave / vague numérotée

See wave. 1/3/73

numerical scale / échelle - échelle numérique

See scale. 1/7/72

O

O-O line / ligne de coordination des observations

A line for the coordination of field artillery observation, designated by the corps or force artillery commander and dividing primary responsibility for observation between the corps or force artillery and division artillery. 1/8/74

objective / objectif

The physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan. *See also target.* 1/3/73

objective area / zone de l'objectif

A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control. *See also bridgehead line; target part 1.* 1/3/73

oblique air photograph / photographie aérienne oblique

An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique".

- a. High Oblique. One in which the apparent horizon appears, and
- b. Low Oblique. One in which the apparent horizon does not appear. 1/7/70

observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation

Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles. 1/12/74

observation post / observatoire

A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne. 1/3/73

observed fire / tir observé

Fire for which the point of impact or burst can be seen by an observer. The fire can be controlled and adjusted on the basis of observation. *See also fire.* 1/3/73

observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation

A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target. 1/3/73

observer identification / identification de l'observateur

In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter. 1/9/74

observer-target distance / distance d'observation

The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target. 1/11/75

observer-target line / ligne d'observation

An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target. *See also spotting line.* 1/9/74

obstruction / obstacle

1. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding surface or above a specified height to create a hazard to aircraft in flight.
2. Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation. 1/8/82

obstructor / obstruteur

In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment. 1/3/77

occupation of position / occupation d'une position

Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position. 1/3/73

ocean convoy / convoi océanique

A convoy whose voyage lies, in general, outside the continental shelf. *See also convoy.* 1/12/77

ocean manifest / manifeste

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed. *See also loading plan.* 1/3/81

ocean station ship / navire stationnaire océanique

A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communications facilities. 1/3/73

offensive counter air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien

An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible. 1/3/82

offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives anti-mines

Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines. 1/12/76

offensive minefield / champ de mines offensif

In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control. *See also minefield.* 1/12/76

officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice

The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander. 1/11/83

officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice

The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial. 1/9/74

officer in tactical command / officier assurant le commandement tactique

In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command. 1/6/81

officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied d'un exercice

The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas,

the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise. 1/3/73

offset bombing / bombardement en déport

Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target. 1/1/73

offset distance / distance de décentrement

In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target. 1/3/73

offset point / point futur

In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made. 1/9/74

offset post / poste à reporter

A post identified for elimination or disestablishment when establishing a newly authorized post. The disestablished post may be within or outside the organization receiving the new post. 1/8/76

offshore patrol / patrouille du large

A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol. *See also patrol.* 1/3/73

oiler / pétrolier

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea. 1/3/73

on call / à la demande

A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for. *See also call for fire; call mission.* 1/9/71

on-call target / tir à la demande - objectif à la demande

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled

target on which fire is delivered when requested. 1/8/76

on-call wave / vague sur demande

See wave. 1/3/73

one day's supply / jour de ravitaillement

A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day. *See also standard day of supply; combat day of supply.* 1/9/71

one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique

A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only. 1/11/75

open route / itinéraire libre

A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions. *See also route.* 1/1/80

open source intelligence / renseignement de sources ouvertes

Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access. 25/9/98

operation / opération

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. 1/3/73

operation order / ordre d'opération

A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation. *See also operation plan.* 1/3/73

operation plan / plan d'opération

A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans

and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance.

An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order. *See also coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation order.* 1/3/73

operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs

A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship. *See also aircraft cross-servicing.* 1/11/86

operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnel

The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations. *See also administrative chain of command; chain of command.* 1/3/73

operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles

The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need. *See also technical specification.* 1/8/82

operational command / commandement opérationnel

The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics. May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. *See also administrative control; command.* 1/8/74

operational control / contrôle opérationnel

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or

assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. *See also administrative control.* 1/6/84

**operational control authority /
autorité de contrôle opérationnel**

The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control. 1/11/94

**operational decontamination /
décontamination opérationnelle**

Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, matériel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission- essential spares and limited terrain decontamination. *See also decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.* 1/10/92

**operational intelligence /
renseignement opérationnel**

Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level. *See also operational level of war.* 16/7/99

**operational interchangeability /
interchangeabilité opérationnelle**

Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance. 1/3/73

**operational level of war / niveau
opérationnel de la guerre - niveau
opératif**

The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations. 1/7/93

**operational procedures / procédures
opérationnelles**

The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks. 1/8/82

**operational readiness / état de
préparation opérationnelle**

The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness. 1/8/76

**operational readiness evaluation /
évaluation du degré d'aptitude
opérationnelle**

An evaluation of the operational capability and effectiveness of a unit or any portion thereof. 1/12/76

**operational requirement / besoin
militaire - besoin opérationnel**

See military requirement. 1/11/75

**operational reserve / réserve
opérationnelle**

An emergency reserve of men and/or material established for the support of a specific operation. 1/3/73

**operational route / itinéraire
opérationnel**

Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network. *See also route.* 1/9/81

**operational stocks / stocks
opérationnels**

Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances. *See also stock; theatre operational stocks; war reserves.* 1/8/73

**operational training / entraînement
opérationnel**

Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units. 1/4/74

**operations security / sécurité des
opérations**

The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces. *See also*

counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; electronic warfare; physical security; protective security. 1/10/92

opportunity target / objectif inopiné

See target of opportunity. 1/3/73

opposing forces / forces d'opposition

Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises. *See also force(s).* 1/7/94

**opposing forces commander /
commandant des forces d'opposition**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises. 1/7/94

optical axis / axe optique

In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements. 1/7/70

**optical minehunting / chasse aux
mines à vue**

The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed. 1/11/75

optimum height / hauteur-type

The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target. 1/3/73

**optimum height of burst /
hauteur-type d'explosion**

For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area. *See also height of burst.* 1/11/86

orbit point / point d'orbite

A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established. *See also holding point.* 1/6/84

order / ordre

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. 1/3/73

order of battle / ordre de bataille

The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. 1/3/73

ordinary transport / transport ordinaire

In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used. *See also exceptional transport.* 1/11/94

organic / organique

Forming an integral part of a military organization. 1/3/81

organization of the ground / organisation du terrain

The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities. 1/3/73

original destination / destination initiale

In naval control of shipping, the original final destination of a convoy or an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. *See also final destination; immediate destination.* 1/3/73

originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial

A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility. 1/3/73

oropesa sweep / drague mécanique divergente

In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire. 1/11/75

orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique - projection conforme

A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by correct shape and bearings are correct. 1/3/73

oscillating mine / mine ludion

A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide. *See also mine.* 1/8/76

other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN

Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified. *See also force(s).* 1/10/80

otter / divergent

In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance. 1/8/76

outline map / carte à grandes lignes

A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it. 1/4/71

outline plan / avant-projet

A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning. 1/3/73

over / long - plus

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred beyond the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

overhead clearance / hauteur-libre - tirant d'air

The vertical distance between the route surface and any obstruction above it. 1/3/73

overlap / recouvrement

1. In photography, the amount by which one photograph includes the same area covered by another, customarily expressed as a percentage. The overlap between successive air photographs on a track is called forward overlap. The overlap between photographs in adjacent parallel flight lines is called side overlap. The overlap of successive lines of a linescan is called line overlap.

2. In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.

3. In naval mine warfare, the width of that part of the swept path of a ship or formation which is also swept by an adjacent sweeper or formation or is re-swept on the next adjacent lap. 1/3/81

overlap tell / transfert de recouplement

See track telling. 1/8/73

overlay / calque

A printing or drawing on a transparent or semi-transparent medium at the same scale as a map, chart, etc. to show details not appearing or requiring special emphasis on the original. 1/7/72

overpressure / surpression

The pressure resulting from the blast wave of an explosion. It is referred to as positive when it exceeds atmospheric pressure and negative during the passage of the wave when resulting pressures are less than atmospheric pressure. 1/3/73

overprint / surimpression

Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use. 1/7/72

overrun control / commande de prolongation de fonctionnement

Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off. 1/7/70

overshoot / remise de gaz

A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown. *Also called "go around".* 1/1/73

P

pace / vitesse de marche

For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed. *See also pace setter; rate of march; speed.* 1/7/83

pace setter / guide

An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order. *See also pace.* 1/7/72

packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné

A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less. 1/8/82

pallet / palette

A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by materials handling equipment. 1/9/71

palletized unit load / charge palettisée

Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit. *See also aircraft flat pallet; binding.* 1/3/73

panel code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air

A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels. *Also called "surface code". See also marking panel.* 1/1/68

panoramic camera / appareil photographique panoramique

1. In aerial photography, a camera which, through a system of moving optics or mirrors, scans a wide area of the terrain, usually from horizon to horizon. The camera may be mounted vertically or obliquely within the aircraft, to scan across or along the line of flight.

2. In ground photography, a camera which photographs a wide expanse of terrain by rotating horizontally about the vertical axis through the centre of the camera lens. 1/9/71

parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute

The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed. 1/3/73

paradrop / parachutage

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. 1/7/70

parallactic angle / angle parallactique

Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object. 1/7/70

parallax / parallaxe

In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation. 1/7/70

parallax difference / différence de parallaxe

The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs. 1/7/70

parallel classification / classification parallèle

In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded. 1/3/81

parallel staff / état-major parallèle

A staff in which one officer from each nation, or service, working in parallel is appointed to each post. *See also integrated staff; joint staff; staff.* 1/3/73

part / pièce

In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down. *Also called "piece*

part". See also assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly. 1/3/92

partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié

A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary complementary information has been provided. *See also ad hoc movement; fully planned movement.* 1/11/90

pass time / durée d'écoulement

In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point. 1/7/70

passage of lines / passage de lignes

An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. 1/11/85

passive / passif

In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected. 1/12/76

passive air defence / défense aérienne passive

All measures, other than active air defence, taken to minimize the effectiveness of hostile air action. These measures include deception, dispersion, and the use of protective construction. *See also air defence.* 1/11/85

passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives

Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also electronic protective measures; active electronic protective measures.* 20/11/96

passive homing guidance / guidage passif

A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target. *See also homing guidance.* 1/1/73

passive mine / mine passive

1. A mine whose anticountermining device has been operated preventing the firing mechanism from being actuated. The mine will usually remain passive for a comparatively short time.

2. A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target. *See also active mine.* 1/11/94

passive public information policy / attitude passive en matière d'information publique

A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public interest in an issue or activity. However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered. *See also active public information policy.* 1/3/91

password / mot de passe

A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; reply.* 1/3/73

pathfinder aircraft / aéronef marqueur

An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target. *See also marking team.* 1/8/80

pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs

A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones. 1/7/70

patrol / patrouille

A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of

gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or security mission. *See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.* 1/7/70

pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other. 1/7/72

payload / 1. charge; 2. 3. 4. charge utile

1. The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry. *See also aircraft store; combat load; load.*

2. The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. *See also transport capacity.*

3. The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. *See also transport capacity.*

4. The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operation, in addition to its unladen weight. *See also transport capacity.* 1/11/85

peacetime complement / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

See peacetime establishment. 1/8/74

peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix

A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters. *Also called "peacetime complement".* 1/8/74

peak overpressure / surpression de crête

The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location. 1/7/70

pecked line / tiretés

A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals. 1/4/71

pencil beam / pinceau lumineux

A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width. 1/9/74

penetration / attaque de rupture

In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system. 1/8/82

percentage clearance / pourcentage de déblaiement

In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel. 1/11/75

permanent echo / écho permanent

Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface. Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas. 1/7/72

persistency / persistance

In biological or chemical warfare, the characteristic of an agent which pertains to the duration of its effectiveness under determined conditions after its dispersal. 1/2/88

personal locator beacon / radiobalise individuelle de repérage

An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations. *See also beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon.* 1/7/87

personnel reaction time / temps de réaction du personnel

The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning. 1/7/70

perspective grid / réseau perspectif

A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane. 1/3/73

petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections - direction des essences inter-zones

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates

pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed. 1/7/70

petroleum, oils, and lubricants / carburants et lubrifiants

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces. 1/7/70

phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires

A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action. *See also report line.* 1/8/76

phoney minefield / faux champ de mines

An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy. *See also gap; minefield.* 1/12/79

photo interpretation key / clé d'interprétation

See imagery interpretation key. 1/9/69

photo nadir / nadir de la photographie - nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue

The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane. *Also called "camera nadir".* 1/9/69

photoflash bomb / bombe photo-éclair

A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography. 1/7/70

photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair

A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography. 1/5/73

photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique

Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control. 1/12/74

photogrammetry / photogrammétrique

The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images. 1/7/70

photographic filter / filtre photographique

A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light. 1/7/70

photographic interpretation / interprétation photographique

See imagery interpretation. 1/7/80

photographic reading / lecture photographique

The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques. 1/7/80

photographic scale / échelle photographique

The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:

- a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger;
- b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999;
- c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999;
- d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999;
- e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller.

See also scale. 1/3/79

photographic sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique - sortie photographique

See imagery sortie. 1/8/70

photographic strip / bande de photographies

Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction. 1/9/69

photomap / photo-carte

A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added. 1/8/70

physical security / sécurité physique

That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. *See also port*

security; protective security; security; tactical security. 1/8/79

pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle

The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent. 1/8/71

piece part / pièce

See part. 1/12/77

pillbox / emplacement de tir abrité

A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags. 1/7/70

pilot's trace / tracé du pilote

A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run. 1/7/70

pinpoint / repère - point par rapport à un repère au sol

1. A precisely identified point, especially on the ground, that locates a very small target, a reference point for rendezvous or for other purposes; the coordinates that define this point.
2. The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground. *See also datum point.* 1/7/70

pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel

A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target. 1/5/73

pinpoint target / objectif ponctuel

In artillery and naval fire support, a target less than 50 metres in diameter. 1/4/74

pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement

In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. 1/7/70

pitch / 1. tangage; 2. inclinaison

1. The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the

aircraft. Commonly called "tip".
18/12/97

pitch angle / assiette longitudinale

The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane. *Also called "inclination angle".*
1/12/79

plan for landing / plan général de débarquement

In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement. *See also landing diagram; ship-to-shore movement.* 1/3/82

plan position indicator / écran radar panoramique

A cathode ray tube on which radar returns are so displayed as to bear the same relationship to the transmitter as the objects giving rise to them. 1/7/72

plan range / distance horizontale

In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground.
1/7/70

planned resupply / ravitaillement préorganisé

The shipping of supplies in a regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement. *See also element of resupply.* 1/7/70

planned target / objectif prévu

In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged.
1/8/76

planning factor / facteur de planification

A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. 1/11/85

planning staff / état-major de planification

See central planning team. 1/9/69

plastic explosive / explosif plastique

Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures. 1/12/77

plastic range / champ d'élasticité

The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed. 1/7/70

plastic spray packaging / emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique

See cocooning. 1/9/69

plastic zone / zone plastique

The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density. *See also rupture zone.*
1/7/70

plate / 1. planche; 2. plaque

1. In cartography:
 - a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper;
 - b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate;
 - c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the "blue plate" or the "contour plate").
2. In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion. *See also diapositive; transparency.* 1/4/71

platform drop / largage lourd

The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors. *See also airdrop; airdrop platform.* 1/9/69

plot / 1. schéma; 2. position graphique; 3. position visualisée

1. Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.
2. Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.

3. The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time. 1/7/72

point designation grid / grille de désignation des points

A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located. 1/8/73

point of impact / 1. point d'atterrissage; 2. point d'impact

1. The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.
2. The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact. *Also called "impact point".* 1/12/74

point of no return / point de non-retour

A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply.
1/9/69

point target / objectif ponctuel

A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire. 1/9/69

poised mine / mine mûre

A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation. *See also mine.* 1/10/78

polar coordinates / coordonnées polaires

1. Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).
2. In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target. 1/9/74

polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires

The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates. 1/7/72

port / port

See major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal. 1/6/78

port capacity / capacité portuaire

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons. *See also beach capacity.* 1/9/69

port complex / complexe portuaire

A port complex comprises one or more port areas of varying importance whose activities are geographically linked either because these areas are dependent on a common inland transport system or because they constitute a common initial destination for convoys. 1/9/69

port designator / repère de port

A group of letters identifying ports in convoy titles or messages. 1/6/78

port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons

The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites. 1/7/93

port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands

The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection. 1/7/80

port security / sécurité portuaire

The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. *See also harbour defence; physical security; security.* 1/12/74

position defence / défense ferme

The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or to restore the battle position by counterattack. *Also called "positional defence".* 1/10/80

positional defence / défense ferme

See position defence. 1/10/80

positive control / contrôle intégral

In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein. 1/2/89

post-flight inspection / vérification après le vol

See after-flight inspection. 1/2/73

post-strike damage estimation / estimation indirecte des dommages

A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment. 1/4/74

PPI gauge / gabarit PPI

See international loading gauge. 1/7/85

practice mine / 1. mine d'entraînement; 2. mine d'instruction

1. In land mine warfare, an inert mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated. *See also instructional mine; mine*
2. In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation. *See also drill mine; exercise mine; inert mine; instructional mine.* 1/11/75

pre-position / prépositionner

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. 20/11/96

pre-set vector / viseur à pré-affichage

See bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

prearranged fire / tir préparé

Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time. 1/8/76

preassault operation / opération avant l'assaut

An operation conducted in the objective area prior to the assault. It includes reconnaissance, minesweeping, bombardment, bombing, underwater demolition, and destruction of beach obstacles. 1/9/69

precedence / priorité

A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted. 1/9/69

precession / précession

See apparent precession; induced precession; real precession. 1/8/76

precursor front / front de pression précurseur

An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal. 1/8/79

precursor sweeping / dragage précurseur

The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations. *See also initial path sweeping.* 1/11/75

predicted fire / tir d'efficacité d'emblée

Fire that is delivered without adjustment. 1/1/83

predominant height / hauteur prédominante

In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 p.c. or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material. 1/11/75

preliminary demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préliminaire

A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted. *See also reserved demolition target.* 1/3/82

**preload loading / chargement
précurseur**

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. *See also loading.* 1/9/69

preparation fire / tir de préparation

Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position. 18/12/97

**preplanned air support / appui aérien
à temps**

Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations. *See also air support.* 1/9/69

**prescribed nuclear load / charge
nucléaire prescrite - dotation
nucléaire**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units. 16/07/99

**prescribed nuclear stockage /
stockage nucléaire prescrit**

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units. 1/9/69

**press information centre / centre
d'information de la presse**

A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to

provide other support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents. *See also Allied press information centre.* 1/11/91

**pressure breathing / alimentation en
oxygène sous pression**

The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure. 1/7/70

**pressure front / front de choc - front
de l'onde de surpression**

See shock front. 1/9/69

**pressure mine / 1. mine à pression; 2.
circuit de mise de feu à dépression -
mine à dépression**

1. In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target. *See also mine*
2. In naval mine warfare, a mine whose circuit responds to the hydrodynamic pressure field of a target. *Also called "pressure mine circuit". See also mine.* 1/12/76

**pressure mine circuit / circuit de mise
de feu à dépression - mine à
dépression**

See pressure mine. 1/12/76

**pressure suit / vêtement de
pressurisation**

a. Partial. A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure.
b. Full. A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained. 1/9/69

pressure-altitude / altitude-pressure

An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere. *See also altitude.* 1/3/85

**prevention of mutual interference /
mesures pour éviter une interférence
mutuelle**

1. Procedures to prevent interferences between active or between active and passive electromagnetic or acoustic sensors of friendly forces.

2. In submarine operations, a system of procedures to prevent, on the one hand, submerged collisions between friendly submarines, between submerged submarines and friendly ship towed bodies or between submerged submarines and any other underwater object, and, on the other hand, interferences with any underwater event. 25/9/98

**prevention of stripping equipment /
dispositif antidémontage**

See antirecovery device. 1/11/75

**preventive maintenance /
maintenance préventive**

Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure. *See also corrective maintenance.* 1/12/74

primed charge / charge amorcée

A charge ready in all aspects for ignition. *See also charge.* 1/6/78

priming charge / charge d'amorçage

An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge. *See also charge.* 1/1/91

**principal parallel / horizontale
principale**

On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

principal plane / plan principal

A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir. 1/9/69

principal point / point principal

The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks. 1/10/69

**principal scale / échelle principale -
échelle nominale**

In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional

relation of their respective radii. *Also called "nominal scale". See also scale.* 1/8/70

principal subordinate commander / commandant subordonné principal

A NATO commander operationally responsible to a major subordinate commander for a given mission and geographical area. *See also major NATO commander; major subordinate commander; subordinate area commander.* 9/1/96

principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente

On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point. 1/9/69

print reference / référence d'une épreuve

A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie. 1/9/69

printing size of a map or chart / format de carte

The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin. 1/9/69

prior permission / autorisation préalable

Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned. 1/9/69

priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement

Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision making. *See also information requirements; intelligence cycle.* 1/7/80

prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure. 1/9/69

prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre

A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp. 1/11/77

prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre

A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations. 1/9/69

prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre

A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation. 1/9/69

prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre

A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp. 1/9/69

prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre

A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention. 1/9/69

probability of damage / dégâts probables

The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal. 1/11/68

probable error / écart probable - écart probable horizontal

See horizontal error. 1/11/68

probably destroyed / probablement détruit

In air operations, a damage assessment on an enemy aircraft seen to break off combat in circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it must be a loss although it is not actually seen to crash. 1/11/68

procedural control / contrôle aux procédures

A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously

agreed and promulgated orders and procedures. 1/3/81

procedure turn / virage conventionnel

An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track. 1/7/72

processing / 1. traitement; 2. exploitation

1. In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.
2. See intelligence cycle. 1/10/80

profile / profil

See flight profile. 1/3/81

proforma / formulaire

A standard form. *See also standard NATO data message.* 1/10/84

programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire

Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements. 1/10/84

prohibited area / zone interdite

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land area or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.
2. An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority. *See also closed area; danger area; restricted area.* 1/6/81

projected map display / carte projetée

The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface. *See also moving map display.* 1/10/80

projectile / projectile

An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun, and continuing in motion by virtue of its kinetic energy. 1/8/82

projection / projection

In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane. 1/8/70

projection print / épreuve par projection

A photographic print obtained by projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface. 1/3/81

propaganda / propagande

Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinion, emotions, attitudes, or behaviour of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.

- a. Black. Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.
- b. Grey. Propaganda which does not specifically identify any source.
- c. White. Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof. 1/7/70

propelled mine / mine autopropulsée
See mobile mine. 1/11/75

protected frequency / fréquence protégée

A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized. 2/5/95

protected site / site protégé

A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures. 1/7/87

protective clothing / vêtement protecteur

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action. 1/7/70

protective minefield / champ de mines de protection

1. In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.
2. In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

protective security / sûreté

The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security. *See also physical security; security; tactical security.* 1/3/81

provisional unit / unité temporaire

An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission. 1/11/68

proximity fuze / fusée de proximité

A fuze wherein primary initiation occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target. *See also fuze.* 1/8/76

prudent limit of endurance / limite de sécurité du temps de vol

The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel. 1/9/69

prudent limit of patrol / heure-limite de sécurité sur zone

The time at which an aircraft must depart from its operational area in order to return to its base and arrive there with a given safety margin (usually 20 p.c.) of fuel reserve for bad weather diversions. 1/8/72

psychological consolidation activities / activités psychologiques de consolidation

Planned psychological activities in crisis and war directed at the civilian

population located in areas under friendly control in order to achieve a desired behaviour which supports the military objectives and the operational freedom of the supported commanders. 16/7/99

psychological media / moyens psychologiques

The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience. 1/8/72

psychological operation / opération psychologique

Planned psychological activities designed to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. *See also battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.* 16/7/99

psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques

The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience. 1/8/72

psychological situation / situation psychologique

The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events. 1/8/72

psychological theme / thème psychologique

An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based. 1/8/72

public information / information publique

Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support. 1/8/72

pull-up point / point de cabré

The point at which an aircraft must start to climb from a low-level approach in

order to gain sufficient height from which to execute the attack or retirement. *See also contact point; turn-in point.* 1/8/70

pulsejet / pulsoréacteur

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously. 1/11/68

pulsing / impulsion

In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule. 1/11/75

**purple commander / commandant
pourpre**

The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise. 1/7/85

purple forces / forces pourpres

In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to submarines and aircraft. *See also force(s).* 9/1/96

pursuit / poursuite

An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it. 1/8/79

pyrotechnic / substance

pyrotechnique

A mixture of chemicals which when ignited is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may also be used to introduce a delay into an explosive train because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives. 1/3/81

pyrotechnic delay / retard

pyrotechnique

A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay. 1/6/78

Q

q-message / message q

A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels. 1/6/78

Q-ship / navire-piège

See decoy ship. 1/3/82

quadrant elevation / angle au niveau

The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid. 1/8/76

quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide

A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used. 1/11/68

quota post / poste permanent

An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely. 1/11/75

R

radar altimeter / altimètre radar

A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology. *See also absolute altimeter.* 1/12/93

radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar

A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar. 1/4/71

radar camouflage / camouflage radar

The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object. 1/8/73

radar clutter / interférence radar - interférence

Unwanted signals, echoes, or images on the face of the display tube, which interfere with observation of desired signals. *Also called "clutter".* 1/1/73

radar countermeasures / contre-mesures radar

See electronic warfare; chaff. 1/8/73

radar coverage / couverture radar

The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations. 1/11/68

radar danning / navigation radar sur bouée dan

In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys. 1/11/75

radar echo / écho radar

1. The electromagnetic energy received after reflection from an object.
2. The deflection or change of intensity on a cathode ray tube display produced by a radar echo. *Also called "radar return".* 1/1/73

radar fire / tir au radar

Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar. *See also fire.* 1/11/68

radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar

Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch. 20/11/96

radar horizon / horizon radar

The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain. 1/6/78

radar netting / réseau radar

The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information. *See also radar netting station.* 1/7/70

radar netting station / centre de réseau radar

A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system. *See also radar netting.* 1/7/70

radar picket / piquet radar

Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range. 1/11/68

radar return / écho radar

See radar echo. 1/1/73

radar silence / silence radar

An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies. 1/11/68

radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar

A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns. 1/9/69

radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar

A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen. 1/9/69

radiac / radiac

An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate

various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word is normally used as an adjective). 1/3/81

radial displacement / déformation radiale

On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical photograph distorted by tip or tilt. 1/11/75

radiation dose / dose d'irradiation

The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/7/85

radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement

The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time. *See also chronic radiation dose.* 1/11/86

radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations

The condition of a unit, or exceptionally an individual, deduced from the cumulative whole body radiation dose(s) received. It is expressed as a symbol which indicates the potential for future operations and the degree of risk if exposed to additional nuclear radiation. 1/7/80

radiation intensity / intensité d'irradiation

The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used, coupled with a figure, to denote the radiation intensity at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst, e.g., RI-3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst. 1/11/68

radiation scattering / diffusion du rayonnement

The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interaction or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of the radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a

point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only from the direction of the source. 1/11/68

radiation sickness / maladie des rayons

An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy. 1/7/70

radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire - carte de situation radiologique

A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest. 1/11/68

radioactive fallout / retombées radioactives

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst. 20/11/96

radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche

Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out. 1/11/68

radio beacon / radiophare

A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location. *See also beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; z-marker beacon.* 1/11/68

radio detection / détection radioélectrique

The detection of the presence of an object by radio-location without precise determination of its position. 1/11/68

radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie

Radio-location in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions. 1/11/68

radio fix / 1. localisation radiogoniométrique; 2. point radio

1. The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.
2. The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known. 1/7/83

radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique

An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids. 1/1/80

radio navigation / radionavigation

Radio-location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation. 1/11/68

radio range finding / radiotélémetrie

Radio-location in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength. 1/11/68

radio range station / station radiophare

A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. (In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.) 1/11/68

radio recognition / identification radioélectrique

The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another. 1/11/68

radio silence / silence radio

A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative. 1/7/80

radio sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radio-acoustique
See sonobuoy. 1/11/68

radio-telegraphy / radiotélégraphie

The transmission of telegraphic codes by means of radio. 1/8/70

radio-telephony / radiotéléphonie

The transmission of speech by means of modulated radio waves. 1/11/68

radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité

The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité

A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time. 1/3/73

radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité

The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time. 1/3/73

radioactive fallout/retombées radioactives

1. The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
2. Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst.

20/11/96

radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration - concentration maximale admissible

The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption. *Also called "maximum permissible concentration".* 1/11/68

radiological defence / défense radiologique

Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons. *See also nuclear defense.* 1/9/69

radiological environment / environnement radiologique

Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard. 1/11/90

radiological monitoring / contrôle de radioactivité

See monitoring. 1/6/84

radiological operation / opération radiologique

The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fall-out from nuclear weapons. 1/11/68

radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique

The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area. 1/9/81

radius of action / rayon d'action

The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors. 1/11/68

radius of safety / rayon de sécurité

The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable. 1/11/68

raid / raid

An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. 1/11/68

raid report / compte rendu de raid

In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation. 1/9/74

railhead / terminal ferré

A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport. *See also navigation head.* 1/3/81

railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer

The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of track in a 24 hour period. *See also route capacity.* 1/3/83

railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement

A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars or wagons. 1/8/79

rainout / pluie radioactive

Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation. 1/5/63

ramjet / statoréacteur

A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine. 1/5/63

random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma

In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern. 1/10/78

range / 1. distance; 2. distance-limite; 3. autonomie; 4. champ de tir - polygone - stand de tir
 1. The distance between any given point and an object or target.
 2. Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.
 3. An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets. *Also called "target range".*
 4. The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment. 1/8/82

range marker / marqueur de distance

A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range. 1/9/69

range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée

The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use. 1/9/69

ranging / télémétrie

The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc. *See also spot.* 1/5/63

rate of fire / cadence de tir

The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute. 1/11/68

rate of march / vitesse de progression

The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour. *See also pace; speed of advance.* 1/9/69

rated load / charge nominale

The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions. 1/11/83

ratification / ratification

In NATO standardization, the declaration by which a member nation formally accepts, with or without reservation, the content of a standardization agreement. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.* 1/11/94

re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée

That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory. 1/11/68

ready / prêt

The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire. 1/1/73

ready position / position d'attente

In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up. 1/7/83

real precession / précession vraie - dérive vraie

Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance. *Also called "real wander". See also precession.* 1/8/76

real time / temps réel (en)

Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed only by the time required for electronic

communication. This implies that there are no noticeable delays. *See also near real time.* 1/11/91

real wander / dérive vraie - précession vraie

See real precession. 1/8/76

reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation

The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically. *See also reallocation of resources.* 1/3/84

reallocation of resources / réallocation de ressources

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority. *See also combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation authority.* 1/11/68

rear area / zone arrière

For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions. 1/7/83

rear echelon / échelon arrière

Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area. 1/11/68

rear guard / arrière-garde

1. The rearmost elements of an advancing or withdrawing force. It has the following functions:

- a. To protect the rear of a column from hostile forces.
- b. During the withdrawal, to delay the enemy.
- c. During the advance, to keep supply routes open.

2. Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered. 1/8/82

receipt / accusé de réception

A transmission made by a receiving station to indicate that a message has been satisfactorily received. 1/2/74

receiving ship / bâtiment récepteur

The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the rig(s). 1/7/80

receptivity / réceptivité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media. 1/1/73

recognition / reconnaissance

The determination of the nature or a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or type. *See also detection; identification; identification friend or foe.* 1/2/89

recompression chamber / caisson de compression - caisson de plongée - caisson de recompression - caisson hyperbare

See hyperbaric chamber. 1/10/84

reconnaissance / reconnaissance

A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. *See also air reconnaissance.* 1/3/92

reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu

A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire. 1/11/68

reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance

A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery.

Commonly called "RECCEXREP".

1/1/83

reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force - reconnaissance offensive

An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information. 1/7/80

reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance

For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy. *See also combat air patrol; combat patrol; patrol.* 1/3/82

record as target / enregistrer comme objectif

In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference. 1/1/73

recorded / enregistré

In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed. 16/07/96

recovery / 1. 3. récupération; 2. retour

1. In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or matériel. *See also extraction.*

2. In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.

3. In naval mine warfare, salvage of a mine as nearly intact as possible to permit further investigation for intelligence and/or evaluation purposes.

See also salvage procedure. 25/9/98

recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil

The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency. 1/11/75

recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rectification / redressement

In photogrammetry, the process of projecting a titled or oblique photograph on to a horizontal reference plane. *See also controlled mosaic; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.* 1/9/69

rectified airspeed / vitesse rectifiée

See calibrated airspeed. 1/1/73

rectifier / redresseur

A device for converting alternating current into direct current. *See also inverter.* 1/1/83

redeployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement

An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome. *See also aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; main aerodrome.* 1/11/94

reduced lighting / éclairage réduit

The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in such a way that any visible light is limited in output. *See also normal lighting.* 1/3/82

refer-to box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

See reference box. 1/1/73

reference box / cadre de référence - cartouche de référence

The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form. *Also called "refer-to box". See also information box.* 1/7/88

reference datum / plan de référence - centrage zéro

In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes. *Also called "balance station zero". See also moment.* 09/07/97

reference diversion point / point de référence de déroutement

One of a number of positions selected by the routing authority on both sides of the

route of a convoy or independent to facilitate diversion at sea. 1/3/79

reference point / point de référence

A prominent, easily located point in the terrain. 1/8/73

reflection / réflexion

Energy diverted back from the interface of two media. The reflection may be specular (i.e. direct) or diffuse according to the nature of the contact surfaces. 1/11/75

reflex sight / viseur reflex

An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target. 1/11/75

refuge area / zone de refuge

A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also safe anchorage.* 1/6/78

refugees / réfugiés

Persons who, because of real or imagined danger, move of their own volition, spontaneously or in violation of a stay-put policy, irrespective of whether they move within their own country (national refugees) or across international boundaries (international refugees). *See also displaced person.* 1/11/75

regeneration / régénération

The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels. *See also activate; mobilization; reconstitution.* 25/9/98

regional naval control of shipping / contrôle naval régional de la navigation commerciale

Naval control of shipping measures introduced within a defined limited area. *See also full naval control of shipping; naval control of shipping.* 09/07/97

regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale

A reinforcing force made available to a Major NATO Commander which is further allocated by him to a specific

NATO Subordinate Commander for employment. 1/6/84

regional reserve / réserve régionale

A reinforcing force, made available through a Major NATO Commander to a Major Subordinate Commander, that is not yet committed to a specific task, but is available as required for employment or engagement on order within the Major Subordinate Commander's area of responsibility. 1/6/84

register / contrôle de repérage

In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other components, at each stage of production. 1/1/73

register glass / glace de repérage

In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure. 1/7/70

register marks / index de repérage

In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions. 1/4/71

registered matter / question enregistrée

Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically. 1/11/68

registered publication / publication enregistrée

A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required. 1/11/68

registration fire / tir de réglage

Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets. *See also fire.* 20/11/96

registration point / point de réglage

Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data. 1/1/73

regulated item / article contrôlé

Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance. *Also called "controlled item". See also critical supplies and materiel.* 1/11/91

regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation

A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic. 1/11/68

rehabilitation / 1. remise en condition; 2. remise en état

1. The processing, usually in a relatively quiet area, of units or individuals recently withdrawn from combat or arduous duty, during which units recondition equipment and are rested, furnished special facilities, filled up with replacements, issued replacement supplies and equipment, given training, and generally made ready for employment in future operations.
2. The action performed in restoring an installation to authorized design standards. 1/11/68

reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable

A category of military personnel provided by the receiving state to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget. 1/8/79

reinforcing / renforcement

In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit. 1/3/85

reinforcing force / force de renfort

In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces. *See also augmentation force; mobilizable reinforcing force.* 1/11/86

reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts

A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command. 1/11/86

relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé

See track telling. 1/8/73

relative altitude / altitude relative - espacement vertical

See vertical separation. 1/8/73

relative bearing / gisement

The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body. *See also bearing; grid bearing.* 1/3/79

relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative

The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect. 1/8/82

release / largage

In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store. *See also air movement; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop.* 1/7/80

release point / 1. point de dislocation; 2. point de largage

1. In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.
2. In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is airdropped. *See also computed air release point.* 1/7/93

released / au repos

In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed. 1/8/73

reliability / fiabilité

The ability of an item to perform a required function under stated conditions for a specified period of time. 1/3/81

reliability diagram / carton documentaire

In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled. *See also compilation diagram; information box.* 1/4/71

relief / relief

Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations. 1/4/71

relief in place / relève sur place

An operation in which, by direction of higher authority, all or part of a unit is replaced in an area by the incoming unit. The responsibilities of the replaced elements for the mission and the assigned zone of operations are transferred to the incoming unit. The incoming unit continues the operation as ordered. 1/11/68

remote delivery / pose à distance

In mine warfare, the delivery of mines to a target area by any means other than direct emplacement. The exact position of mines so laid may not be known. 1/10/78

remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguidé

An unmanned vehicle capable of being controlled from a distant location through a communication link. It is normally designed to be recoverable. *See also drone; vehicle.* 1/10/80

render safe procedures / procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner

See explosive ordnance disposal procedures. 1/8/74

rendezvous / 1. point de rassemblement - point de regroupement - zone de rassemblement - zone de regroupement; 2. rendez-vous

1. A pre-arranged meeting at a given time and location from which to begin an action or phase of an operation, or to which to return after an operation. *See also joinup*

2. In land warfare, an easily found terrain location at which visitors to units, headquarters or facilities are met by personnel from the element to be visited. *See also contact point.* 1/11/85

repeat / mêmes éléments

In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire. 1/8/73

**repeater-jammer /
brouilleur-répéteur**

A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming. 1/8/73

**replacement factor / taux de
remplacement**

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes. 1/5/63

**replenishment at sea / ravitaillement
à la mer**

Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea. *Also called "underway replenishment".* 1/9/81

reply / réponse

An answer to a challenge. *See also challenge; countersign; password.* 1/11/68

report line / ligne de compte rendu

A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon. *See also phase line.* 1/8/74

reporting post / poste de détection

An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting centre. It does not undertake the control of aircraft. 1/2/74

**representative downwind direction /
direction virtuelle du vent**

During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels. *See also representative downwind speed.* 1/2/88

**representative downwind speed /
vitesse virtuelle du vent**

The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast. *See also downwind direction.* 1/2/88

**representative fraction / échelle -
échelle numérique**

See scale. 1/8/73

**reproduction material / matériel de
reproduction**

Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a map or a chart may be directly reproduced. 1/12/74

**request modify / demande de
modification**

In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification. 1/8/74

**required military force / moyens
nécessaires**

The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time. 1/11/68

**required supply rate / taux de
ravitaillement requis**

The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. 1/6/84

requisition / réquisition

An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request. 1/11/75

rescue ship / navire de sauvetage

In shipping control, a ship of a convoy stationed at the rear of a convoy column to rescue survivors. 1/3/79

rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage

A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable. *Also called "horse collar".* 1/6/84

reseau / réseau

A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes. 1/1/80

reservation / réserve

In NATO standardization, the stated qualification by a member nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations. *See also implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.* 1/11/94

reserve / réserve

A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events. 16/7/99

**reserved demolition target / ouvrage à
destruction réservée**

A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy. *See also preliminary demolition target.* 1/7/72

reserved route / itinéraire réservé

In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation. *See also route.* 1/6/84

**residual contamination /
contamination résiduelle**

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally. 1/3/82

**residual radiation / rayonnement
résiduel**

Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation which results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst. *See also contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation.* 1/10/86

resolution / pouvoir séparateur

A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions. 1/3/79

responsor / répondeur

An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto. *See also transponder.* 1/2/74

rest / repos

In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force. 1/3/77

restart at... / continuez sur...

In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered. 1/3/77

restitution / restitution

The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs. 1/9/69

restitution factor / facteur de restitution

See correlation factor. 1/4/71

restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage

In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load. 1/9/69

restricted area / zone réglementée

1. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a state, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
2. An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.
3. An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry. *See also closed area; danger area; prohibited area.* 1/3/82

restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée

Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by

cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling. *See also cargo.* 1/7/87

restricted operations area / zone d'opérations réglementée

Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted. 1/3/81

restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif

A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires. 1/2/74

resupply / réapprovisionnement

The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. 1/7/85

resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe

The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location. *See also element of resupply.* 1/11/68

reticle / réticule

A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes. *See also graticule.* 1/11/75

retirement / repli

An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy. 1/7/83

retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière

Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations. 3/8/98

return load / chargement de retour

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier. 1/11/68

reverse slope / contre-pente

Any slope which descends away from the enemy. 1/11/68

right (or left) / droite (ou gauche) - gauche (ou droite)

See left (or right). 1/11/68

riot control agent / agent antiémeutes

A substance which produces temporary irritating or disabling physical effects that disappear within minutes of removal from exposure. There is no significant risk of permanent injury and medical treatment is rarely required. *See also incapacitating agent.* 1/12/93

ripe / réceptive

In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed". *See also armed mine.* 1/12/76

rising mine / mine à flotteur largable

In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means. *See also mine.* 1/12/76

road block / barrage routier

A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route. 1/11/68

road clearance time / durée d'encombrement

The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road. 1/7/70

road hazard sign / signal de danger routier

A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communications zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities. 1/12/66

road space / longueur de colonne

The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres. *See also column length.* 1/11/68

roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées

Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates. 1/8/73

rocket / roquette

A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled. 1/8/82

roentgen / roentgen

A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad. 1/8/76

role number / numéro caractéristique

In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities. 1/7/85

roll / 1. roulis; 2. inclinaison latérale

1. The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.
2. In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft. *Commonly called "tilt". See also tilt angle.* 1/7/72

roller conveyor / chemin de roulement

A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved. 1/9/69

romper / lâcheur

A ship which has moved more than 10 nautical miles ahead of its convoy, and is unable to rejoin it. *See also straggler.* 1/3/79

rope / ruban accordé

An element of chaff consisting of a long roll of metallic foil or wire which is designed for broad, low-frequency responses. *See also chaff; rope-chaff.* 1/5/63

rope-chaff / ruban accordé

Chaff which contains one or more rope elements. *See also chaff.* 1/5/63

rotational post / poste tournant

A manpower post filled on a rotational basis. Within NATO, it may be confined to specified nations. 1/8/76

rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor

A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically.

1/1/73

roundout / arrondi

See flare. 1/2/74

rounds complete / tir terminé

In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired. *See also shot.* 16/07/96

route / itinéraire

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. *See also axial route; connecting route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.* 1/11/68

route capacity / capacité d'itinéraire

1. The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.
2. The maximum number of metric tons which can be moved in one direction over a particular route in one hour. It is the product of the maximum traffic flow and the average payload of the vehicles using the route. *See also railway line capacity.* 1/10/80

route classification / classification d'un itinéraire

Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow. *See also military load classification; route.* 1/4/71

route lanes / râtelier de routes

A series of parallel tracks for the routing of independently sailed ships. 1/6/78

route reconnaissance / reconnaissance d'itinéraire

Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities along the route. 1/12/79

row marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée

In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows. *See also marker.* 1/11/94

rules of engagement / règles d'engagement

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. 1/1/73

run / 1. passage de prise de vues; 2. passage

1. That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.
2. The transit of a sweeper-sweep combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers. 1/8/82

run-up area / zone de point fixe

A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off. 1/7/72

running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques

The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time. 1/5/74

runway / piste

A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length. 1/12/76

runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste

The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a position above a specified point on its centre line at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown. 1/7/80

rupture zone / zone de rupture

The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes. *See also plastic zone.* 1/9/69

S

S-bend distortion / distorsion en S

See S-curve distortion. 1/1/80

S-curve distortion / distorsion en S

The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan. *Also called "S-bend distortion".* 1/1/80

sabot / sabot

Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle. 1/6/61

safe anchorage / mouillage sûr

An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented. *See also refuge area.* 1/6/78

safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité

The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander. *See also height of burst.* 1/5/63

safe current / intensité d'autoprotection

In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for. 1/8/76

safe depth / profondeur de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given speed. 1/12/76

safe distance / distance de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper. 1/11/75

safe separation distance / distance de sécurité au largage

The minimum distance between the delivery system and the weapon beyond which the hazards associated with functioning (detonation) are acceptable. 1/3/81

safe speed / vitesse de sécurité

In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area. 1/11/75

safe working load / charge maximum pratique

In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting. *See also static test load.* 1/3/81

safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement

A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli. 1/11/94

safety angle / angle de sécurité

See angle of safety. 1/11/68

safety device / dispositif de sécurité

A device which prevents unintentional functioning. 1/11/94

safety distance / distance de sécurité

In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements. 1/9/69

safety fuze / mèche lente

Pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay. 9/1/96

safety height / altitude de sécurité - altitude minimale de sécurité

See minimum safe altitude. 1/4/71

safety lane / chenal de sécurité

Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces. 1/5/63

safety line / marquage de sécurité

In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground nor plotted on the minefield record. 1/12/77

safety pin / goupille de sécurité

See arming pin. 1/7/80

safety wire / fil de sécurité

A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release. *See also arming wire.* 1/7/93

safety zone / zone de sécurité

An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces. 1/3/81

salted weapon / arme dopée

A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris. *See also minimum residual radioactivity weapon.* 1/11/68

salvage / 1. matériel récupéré; 2. récupération

1. Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse.
2. The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned equipment for reuse. *See also salvage procedure.* 1/7/88

salvage procedure / 1. procédure de renflouage; 2. déblaiement et renflouage

1. The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel, ships, craft, and floating

equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping. *See also recovery; salvage*

2. Naval salvage operations include harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded. 1/12/74

scale / échelle - échelle numérique

The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth. *Also called "numerical scale"; "representative fraction". See also bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.* 1/8/73

scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un d'exercice

The size of an exercise in terms of resources required or allocated. It may be categorized as large, medium or small, viewed in the context of NATO as a whole. *See also extent of a military exercise.* 1/11/85

scaling law / loi des distances

A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield. 1/11/68

scan / balayage

In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base. 1/4/71

scan line / ligne de balayage

The line produced on a recording medium frame by a single sweep of a scanner. 1/1/80

scan rate / fréquence de balayage

The rate at which individual scans are recorded. 1/1/80

scatterable mine / mine dispersable

In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft,

artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life. *See also mine.* 1/11/92

scene of action commander / commandant de la zone de contact

In antisubmarine warfare, the commander at the scene of contact. He is usually in a ship, or may be in a fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, or submarine. 1/9/69

schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire

In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite sequence according to a definite programme. 1/10/78

scheduled fire / tir sur horaire

A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time. 1/8/74

scheduled speed / vitesse type

The planned sustained speed of a convoy through the water which determines the speed classification of that convoy. *See also convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; speed.* 1/6/78

scheduled target / tir à l'horaire - objectif à battre à l'horaire-

In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time. 1/8/76

scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire

See wave. 1/11/68

scramble / décollage immédiat

An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions. 1/12/74

screen / 1. protection; 2. trame; 3. écran-rideau; 4. écran

1. An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy. *See also screen coordinator.*

2. In cartography, a sheet of transparent film, glass or plastic carrying a "ruling" or other regularly repeated pattern which may be used in conjunction with a mask, either photographically or photomechanically, to produce areas of the pattern. *See also half-tone screen.*

3. In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed. *See also concealment.*

4. A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection. *See also flank-guard; guard.* 1/3/81

screen coordinator / coordonnateur d'écran

In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen. *See also screen.* 1/12/76

scribing / tracé

In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating. 1/4/71

sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime

The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments. *See also command of the sea; sea denial.* 16/7/99

sea echelon / échelon maritime

A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status. 1/5/63

sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante

A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea. *See also guided missile.* 1/11/75

sea surveillance / surveillance maritime

The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the

surface of the world's seas and oceans.
See also sea surveillance system; surveillance. 1/11/68

sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime

A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance. *See also sea surveillance.* 1/11/68

sealed cabin / cabine étanche

The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere. 1/11/68

search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage

The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. 1/11/68

search jammer / brouilleur chercheur
See automatic search jammer. 1/7/72

search mission / mission de recherche

In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area. 1/11/68

search sweeping / dragage d'exploration

In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present. 1/12/76

searched channel / chenal exploré

In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified. 1/11/75

searching fire / tir de recherche - tir sur hausses échelonnées

Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun. *See also fire.* 1/5/63

second strike capability / capacité de deuxième frappe

The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons). 1/4/71

secondary port / port secondaire

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge. *See also port.* 1/11/68

secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target. *See also water terminal.* 1/1/65

section / section

Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area. *See also branch; cell; division.* 1/7/88

sector / secteur

An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible. *See also zone of action; area of influence.* 1/7/85

sector commander / commandant de secteur

An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area. 1/10/78

sector controller / contrôleur de secteur

An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller. 1/11/68

sector of fire / secteur de tir

A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit. 1/4/71

sector scan / recherche sectorielle

Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle. 1/4/71

secure / s'assurer de

In an operational context, to gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action. *See also denial measure.* 1/6/81

security / sécurité

1. The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
2. The measures necessary to achieve this condition.
3. The organizations responsible for those measures. *See also counter-intelligence; physical security; port security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.* 1/9/81

security certification / certificat de sécurité

A certification issued by competent national authority to indicate that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified matter to the extent stated in the certification. 1/4/71

security classification / classification de sécurité

A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure. 1/11/68

security clearance / habilitation de sécurité

An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security

standpoint, for access to classified information. 1/1/73

security intelligence / renseignement de sécurité

Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism. *See also counter-intelligence; intelligence; security.* 1/3/81

selective identification feature / équipement d'identification sélective

Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed, to friend-or-foe identification installations, whether ground, shipboard, or airborne. 1/9/69

selective jamming / brouillage sélectif
See spot jamming. 1/8/73

selective loading / chargement sélectif
The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. *See also loading; selective unloading.* 1/7/80

selective unloading / déchargement sélectif

In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander. *See also combat loading; loading; selective loading.* 1/7/80

self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice

A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

self-neutralization/autoneutralisation

Action generated by means of a device integral to a mine, which renders the mine inoperative, but not necessarily safe to handle. In land mines, this process may be reversible. 16/7/99

self-protection depth / profondeur d'autoprotection

The depth of water where the aggregate danger width relative to mines affected

by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth. 1/8/76

semi-active homing guidance / guidage semi-actif

A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source. *See also homing guidance.* 1/7/72

semi-controlled mosaic / mosaïque semi-contrôlée

A mosaic composed of corrected or uncorrected prints laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/2/74

semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée - munition semi-encartouchée

Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile. *See also munition.* 1/11/68

sensor / capteur

An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects. 1/3/79

separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée

Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately. *See also ammunition.* 1/11/68

separation zone / zone de séparation

An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled. 1/11/75

sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence

In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes. 1/11/75

sequenced ejection system / système d'éjection séquentielle

See ejection systems. 1/3/81

serial / numéro d'ordre

An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control. 1/11/68

series of targets / série d'objectifs

In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname. 1/8/76

seriously ill / cas sérieux

A patient is seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that there is cause for immediate concern but there is no imminent danger to life. *See also very seriously ill.* 1/11/68

service environment / environnement d'exploitation

All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of matériel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle. 1/6/89

service mine / mine réelle

A mine capable of a destructive explosion. 1/12/76

servicing / entretien courant

Cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition. In some cases, servicing may include rearming. 1/11/91

severe damage / dégât grave

See nuclear damage. 1/11/75

severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé

A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack. *See also dangerously exposed waters; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.* 1/6/78

shaded relief / relief par ombres portées

A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in

combination with contours. *See also hill shading.* 1/2/74

shadow / avion suiveur

See trailer aircraft. 1/2/74

shadow factor / facteur d'ombre - tangente h

A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length. *Also called "tangent altitude (tan alt)".* 1/12/74

shadower / navire suiveur

A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly. *See also trailer aircraft; marker.* 1/2/74

shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond

The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit. 1/8/73

shaped charge / charge formée

A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction. *See also charge-2.* 1/6/78

shear link assembly / lien à casser

A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load. 1/3/81

sheet explosive / explosif en feuille

Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form. 1/1/91

shelf life / durée de conservation

The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored. *See also storage life.* 1/8/82

shell (specify) / à obus

A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used. 1/3/77

shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement

Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled. 1/11/68

shielding / écran de protection

1. Material of suitable thickness and physical characteristics used to protect personnel from radiation during the manufacture, handling, and transportation of fissionable and radioactive materials.
2. Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion. 1/11/68

ship counter / compteur de navires

In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place. 1/11/75

ship influence / influence de navire

In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices. 1/8/76

ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage

That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas. *See also plan for landing.* 1/11/68

shipping control point / point de contrôle de la navigation commerciale

A location ashore or afloat, within or close to the boundary of a naval control of shipping region, to which ships proceed in order to receive briefings, embark defence equipment and naval liaison officers and/or to await convoy or accompaniment. 09/07/97

shipping lane / route maritime

A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas. 1/2/74

shipping movement policy / plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale

The policy for the movement of merchant ships in the early days of war laid down in Military Committee documents. 1/6/78

shock front / front de choc - front de l'onde de surpression

The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth. *Also called "pressure front".* 1/5/63

shock wave / onde de choc

The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground. *See also blast wave.* 1/7/80

shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre

A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships. 1/5/63

shore line effect / effet de côte

See coastal refraction. 1/3/73

shore party / élément de plage - groupe de plage

A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces. *Also called "beach group". See also naval beach group.* 1/6/63

short / court

In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line. 1/3/77

short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance

An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres. 1/11/68

short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive

A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker. 1/11/75

short take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage courts

The ability of an aircraft to clear a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1,500 feet) of commencing

take-off or, in landing, to stop within 450 metres (1,500 feet) after passing over a 15 metres (50-foot) obstacle. *See also short take-off and vertical landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/7/64

short take-off and vertical landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical

Fixed-wing aircraft capable of clearing a 15-metres (50-foot) obstacle within 450 metres (1500 feet) of commencing take-off run, and capable of landing vertically. Commonly called "STOVL". *See also short take-off and landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.* 1/11/91

short title / titre abrégé

A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security. 1/6/61

short-range air defence engagement zone / zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

See weapon engagement zone. 1/8/82

short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action

See transport aircraft. 1/2/74

shot / coup parti

In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired. *See also rounds complete.* 1/2/74

shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur

A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale

An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets. 1/11/68

side overlap / recouvrement latéral

See overlap. 1/3/81

sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge

Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper. 1/12/74

sighting angle / angle de visée

In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical. 1/11/75

signal / 1. signal; 2. message conventionnel

1. As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.
2. Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means. 1/6/65

signal area / aire à signaux

An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals. *See also ground signals.* 1/7/72

signal centre / centre des transmissions

See communications centre. 1/11/75

signal letters / indicatif d'appel international - signe distinctif

See international call sign. 1/4/73

signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique

The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two. 16/07/96

signals support / renfort de transmissions

The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communications system. 1/11/68

signature equipment / équipement caractéristique

Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the unit or formation to which it belongs. 1/7/80

significant track / piste significative

In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area. 1/4/71

single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant

A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points. *See also double flow route; limited access route; route.* 1/3/79

sinker / crapaud

In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley. *Also called "anchor".* 1/11/75

situation map / carte de situation

A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time. 1/11/68

situation report / compte rendu de situation

A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. 1/11/68

skim sweeping / dragage de contrôle d'immersion

In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping. 1/8/76

slant range / distance oblique

The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum. 1/1/80

small ship / petit navire

A ship of 450 feet (or 137 metres) or less in length. *See also large ship.* 1/11/75

smoke screen / écran de fumée - rideau de fumée

Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres. 1/5/63

snagline mine / mine à ligne flottante

A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship. *See also mine.* 1/11/75

snake mode / contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification

A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions. 1/7/72

soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée

A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion. 1/6/64

solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde

In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube. 1/6/78

sonobuoy / bouée acoustique - bouée radio-acoustique

An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio. *Also called "radio sonobuoy".* 1/3/81

sortie / sortie

In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft. 1/11/68

sortie number / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie

A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie. *Also called "sortie reference".* 1/9/69

sortie plot / schéma de surface couverte

See master plot. 1/8/79

sortie reference / numéro de sortie - référence de sortie

See sortie number. 1/9/69

sorting / triage

See triage. 1/10/84

source / source

In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained. *See also agency; agent.* 1/9/81

spare / pièce de rechange

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment. 1/12/77

special air operation / opération aérienne spéciale

An operation, conducted at any level of conflict, in support of unconventional warfare and clandestine, covert and psychological activities. 1/12/76

special flight / transport aérien à la demande

An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load. 1/6/65

special hazard / risque particulier

In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents. 1/10/84

special job cover map / carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques

A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map. 1/9/69

special operations / opérations spéciales

Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using operational techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities are conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces to achieve political, military, psychological and economic objectives. Politico-military considerations may require clandestine, covert or discreet techniques and the acceptance of a degree of physical and political risk not associated with conventional operations. 16/7/99

spectrozoal photography / photographie par bandes spectrales

A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background. 1/8/76

speed / vitesse

See convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; maximum sustained speed; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound. 1/6/78

speed of advance / vitesse de progression

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground. *See also pace; rate of march; speed.* 1/1/83

speed of sound / vitesse du son

The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour. *See also hypersonic; speed; transonic.* 1/11/68

spigot / tenon

See sprag. 1/9/69

splash / 1. arrivée; 2. destruction

1. In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.
2. In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means. 1/2/74

split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés

An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other. 1/8/70

split pair / couple de photographies à décalage latéral - verticales divisées

See split vertical photography. 1/8/73

split vertical photography / verticales divisées - couple de photographies à décalage latéral

Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one

to the right, to obtain a small sidelap.
Also called "split pair". 1/8/73

split-up / éclatement

See break-up. 1/12/74

spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement

A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack. 1/3/82

spot / 1. observer; 2. situer

1. To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire. *See also adjustment of fire; ranging.*
2. To place in a proper location. 1/8/73

spot elevation / point coté

A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted. 1/1/68

spot jamming / brouillage sélectif

The jamming of a specific channel or frequency. *Also called "selective jamming". See also jamming. 1/6/64*

spot size / dimensions du spot

The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube. 1/6/64

spotting / observation du tir

A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire. 1/8/76

spotting line / axe d'observation

Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter. *See also gun target line; observer-target line. 1/11/94*

sprag / tenon

A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin. *Also called "spigot". 1/9/69*

spray dome / dôme d'écume - dôme

The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an

underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface. *Also called "dome". 1/12/76*

sprocket / roue à rochets

In naval mine warfare, an anti-sweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker. 1/11/75

squirt / jet de repérage

In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped. 1/11/83

stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité

In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft. 1/1/73

stable base film / film à faible retrait

A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching. 1/4/71

staff / état-major

See integrated staff; joint staff; parallel staff. 1/11/68

stage / 1. étage; 2. 3. étape

1. An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning. *See also staging area.*
2. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. *See also marshalling.*
3. The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next. 1/3/82

staged crew / équipage de relève

Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft. 1/11/68

staging area / zone d'étape

1. An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the

purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel. *See also marshalling; mounting; objective area.*

2. A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications. *See also marshalling; stage. 25/9/98*

STANAG / accord de normalisation OTAN - STANAG

The NATO term derived from standardization agreement. *See NATO standardization agreement. 1/11/68*

stand fast / halte

In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately. 1/3/82

standard / norme

An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept, established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. A fixed quantity or quality. 1/2/74

standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement

The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate. *See also one day's supply. 1/2/74*

standard load / chargement standard

A load which has been pre-planned as to dimensions, weight and balance, and designated by a number or some classification. 01/11/68

standard NATO data message / message OTAN de données normalisé

NATO message formats and codes prescribed by a Standardization Agreement and used to exchange information between participating national and/or international units or facilities. *See also proforma. 1/2/74*

standard operating procedure / instructions permanentes

See standing operating procedure.
1/6/84

standard parallel / parallèle de référence

A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart. 1/6/81

standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire

In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid. 1/11/68

standard route / route standard

In naval control of shipping, a pre-planned single track, assigned a code name, connecting positions within the main shipping lanes. 1/6/78

standardization / normalisation

Within NATO, the process of developing concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs to achieve and maintain the most effective levels of compatibility, interoperability, interchangeability and commonality in the fields of operations, administration and materiel. *See also NATO standardization agreement.* 1/11/83

standardization objective / objectif de normalisation

Within NATO, a precise statement of objectives to be achieved within a standardization requirement. 2/5/95

standardization requirement / spécification de normalisation

Within NATO, a broad statement identifying the levels of standardization that should be achieved within specific areas of operations, matériel, administration and the related procedures. 9/1/96

standardized product / produit normalisé

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number. *See also acceptable product; emergency substitute.* 1/8/82

standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes

A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise. *Also called "standard operating procedure".* 1/6/84

standing order / ordre permanent

A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled. 1/11/68

standing patrol / patrouille en attente

A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task maybe recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission. *See also patrol.* 1/5/63

start point / point initial

A well defined point on a route at which a movement of vehicles begins to be under the control of the commander of this movement. It is at this point that the column is formed by the successive

passing, at an appointed time, of each of the elements composing the column. In addition to the principal start point of a column there may be secondary start points for its different elements. 1/11/83

state of readiness / état de préparation

See defence readiness condition. 1/3/81

state of readiness - state 1 - safe / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)

The state of a demolition target in which charges are in place. The firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 2-armed.* 1/3/82

state of readiness - state 2 - armed / état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)

The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing. *See also charged demolition target; state of readiness - state 1 - safe.* 1/3/81

static air temperature / température de l'air statique

The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air. 1/1/80

static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique

Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity. 1/12/74

static test load / charge d'épreuve statique

In sea operations, twice the safe working load. *See also safe working load.* 1/7/80

station time / heure de fin de chargement

In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight. 1/9/81

stay behind force / détachement de sûreté

A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area. 1/8/76

step-up / 1. bascule; 2. détachement de bascule

1. In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.
2. In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure. 1/11/75

stepped-up separation / séparation verticale

The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon. 1/11/75

stereogram / stéréogramme

A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing. 1/9/69

stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique

Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations. 1/9/69

stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique

The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs. 1/9/69

stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique

Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both. 1/9/69

sterilize / stérilisation

In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine. 1/11/75

sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation

In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. 1/11/75

stick / groupe de saut

A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone. 1/3/82

stock control / contrôle de stock

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material. *See also inventory control.* 1/11/68

stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif

The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target. 1/5/63

stocks / stock

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use. *See also basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/2/74

stopway / prolongement d'arrêt

A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23 000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs). 1/3/81

storage life / durée limite de stockage

The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe. *See also shelf life.* 1/9/81

stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage

A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. 1/12/79

straggler / 1. isolé; 2. traînard

1. Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.
2. A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can rejoin before dark.. *See also romper.* 1/3/79

strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area. *Also called "intertheatre aeromedical evacuation". See also tactical aeromedical evacuation.* 09/07/97

strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:

- a. scheduled service;
- b. special flight;
- c. air logistic support;
- d. aeromedical evacuation. 1/9/69

strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique

Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity. 1/11/68

strategic concentration / concentration stratégique

The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign. 1/11/68

strategic concept / concept stratégique

The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it. 1/11/83

strategic intelligence / renseignement stratégique

Intelligence which is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. *See also intelligence; tactical intelligence.* 1/8/79

strategic level of war / niveau stratégique de la guerre

The level of war at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them. 1/11/94

strategic mining / minage stratégique

A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas. 1/11/75

strategic psychological activities / activités psychologiques stratégiques

Planned psychological activities in peace, crisis and war which pursue objectives to gain the support and cooperation of friendly and neutral countries and to reduce the will and the capacity of hostile or potentially hostile countries to wage war. 16/7/99

strategic reserve / réserve stratégique

An external reinforcing force which is not committed in advance to a specific Major Subordinate Command, but which can be deployed to any region for a mission decided at the time by the Major NATO Commander. 1/6/84

strategic transport aircraft / avion de transport stratégique

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

strategic warning / alerte stratégique

A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities. *See also tactical warning.* 1/10/92

stream take-off / décollage en série

Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation. 1/6/65

strength / potentiel

See economic potential; unit strength. 1/7/70

strike / action de choc

An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective. 1/5/63

strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque

Air photographs taken during an air strike. 1/4/71

strip marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée double

In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip. *See also marker.* 1/3/81

strip plot / plot de bande photo

A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints. 1/9/69

strip search / reconnaissance sur axe

Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points. 1/3/81

strong point / centre de résistance

A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily

armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection. *See also key point.* 20/11/96

structured message text / texte de message structuré

A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing. *See also formatted message text; free form message text.* 1/7/87

sub-assembly / sous-ensemble

In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity. *See also assembly; component; equipment; part.* 1/10/92

sub-collection centre / centre secondaire de recueil et d'interprétation nucléaire, biologique et chimique - région d'observation nucléaire, biologique et chimique

See nuclear, biological, chemical collection centre. 1/11/68

subkiloton weapon / arme subkilotonnique

A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton. *See also kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.* 1/5/63

submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins

In naval warfare, a waterspace management area that contains one or more friendly submarines which are the only units that may use antisubmarine weapons within that area. *See also antisubmarine warfare free area; antisubmarine warfare; waterspace management.* 16/07/96

submarine base / base de sous-marins

A base providing logistic support for submarines. 1/11/68

submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins

An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned. 1/11/83

submarine haven / zone de sécurité de sous-marins

A specified sea area for submarine operations including:

- a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
- an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones;
- a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the submarine(s).

See also antisubmarine warfare; antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area; and waterspace management. 16/07/96

submarine locator acoustic beacon / balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin

An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater. *See also beacon.* 1/2/88

submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins

The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference. 1/6/84

submarine notice / avis de mouvement des sous-marins

A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information. 1/11/83

submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins

The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines. 1/11/83

submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins

A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference. *See also waterspace management; submarine action area; prevention of mutual interference.* 16/07/96

submunition / sous-munition

Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition. 1/11/85

subsidiary landing / débarquement secondaire

In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing. 1/7/80

subversion / subversion

Action designed to weaken the military, economic or political strength of a nation by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its citizens. *See also counter-subversion; security.* 1/3/81

superimposed / en superposition

A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role. 1/8/74

supernumerary NATO civilian personnel / personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN

International civilian personnel, previously assigned to an international civilian post who are on extended sick leave in accordance with article 45.74 of the NATO civilian personnel regulations and who continue to enjoy NATO status. 1/3/77

supervised route / itinéraire surveillé

In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement authorization is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight. *See also route.* 1/3/79

supplement / supplément

A separate publication, related to a basic publication and prepared for purposes of promulgating additional information or

summaries, and may include extracts from the basic publication. 1/9/69

supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation

A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required. 1/9/81

supplementary facilities / services supplémentaires

Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces. 1/11/94

supplies / ravitaillement

All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces. *See also equipment.* 1/11/86

supply point / point de ravitaillement

Any point where supplies are issued in detail. 1/11/68

supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur

The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred. 1/9/81

support / appui

The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force. *See also close support; mutual support.* 1/11/68

supporting arms coordination centre / centre de coordination des armes d'appui - centre de coordination des feux d'appui

See fire support coordination centre. 1/6/64

supporting attack / attaque d'appui

An offensive operation carried out in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following:

- deceive the enemy;
- destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;

- control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
- force the enemy to commit reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area. 1/11/83

supporting fire / tir d'appui

Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat. *See also close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire.* 1/11/68

supporting operations / opérations d'appui

In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution. 1/3/82

suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis

That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means. 18/12/97

surface code / code de panneaux - code de transmission sol-air

See panel code. 1/1/68

surface zero / point zéro - surface zéro

See ground zero. 1/9/81

surface-to-air guided missile / missile surface-air

A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface

A surface-launched guided missile for use against surface targets. *See also guided missile.* 1/8/82

surprise dosage attack / attaque à dose surprise

A chemical operation which establishes on target a dosage sufficient to produce the desired casualties before the troops

can mask or otherwise protect themselves. 1/11/83

surveillance / surveillance

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. *See also air surveillance; battlefield surveillance; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.* 1/4/71

susceptibility / susceptibilité

The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach. 1/12/76

suspension equipment / système d'emport

All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores. 1/3/81

suspension strop / raccord d'élingue

A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling. 1/9/69

sustainability / soutenabilité

The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives. 1/2/89

sustained attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition entretenu

In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures. *See also minefield.* 1/11/75

sustained rate of fire / cadence normale de tir

Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating. 1/8/73

sustaining stocks / stocks d'entretien

Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial pre-determined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations. *See also basic stock; stock.* 1/2/88

sweep jamming / brouillage par balayage

A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies. *See also jamming.* 1/8/73

sweeper track / route du chasseur - route du dragueur

See hunter track. 1/11/77

swept path / intercept mécanique

In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth. 1/3/77

switch horn / antenne interrupteur

In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike. *See also horn.* 1/8/76

sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence

Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it. 1/12/77

synthetic exercise / exercice synthétique

An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices. 1/11/83

systems design / conception de systèmes

The preparation of an assembly of methods, procedures, or techniques united by regulated interaction to form an organized whole. 1/2/74

T

table of organization / tableau d'effectifs - tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement*See establishment.* 1/3/73**table of organization and equipment / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation - tableau d'organisation et d'équipement***See establishment.* 1/3/73**taboo frequency / fréquence taboue**

A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional interference is prohibited. 2/5/95

tacan / tacan

An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from *tactical air navigation*. 1/2/74

tachometric or synchronous sights / viseur tachymétrique ou synchrone*See bomb sighting systems.* 1/11/75**tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique**

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communications zone. *Also called "intratheatre aeromedical evacuation"*. *See also strategic aeromedical evacuation.* 09/07/97

tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique

The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled. *See also air control.* 1/11/68

tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique

A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft. 1/8/82

tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique

The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions. 1/12/74

tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique

The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility. *See also air control; air controller.* 1/11/68

tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne

Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives. 1/11/80

tactical air force / force aérienne tactique

An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces. 1/11/68

tactical air operation / manoeuvre aérienne tactique

The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:

- attain and maintain air superiority;
- prevent movement of enemy forces into and within the combat zone and to seek out and destroy these forces and their supporting installations; and
- assist in attaining ground or naval forces objectives by combined/joint operations. 1/3/82

tactical air support / appui aérien tactique

Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations. *See also air support.* 1/7/83

tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:

- airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
- air logistic support;
- special missions;
- aeromedical evacuation missions. 1/11/68

tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique

A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility. *See also call sign.* 1/11/68

tactical command / commandement tactique

The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority. 1/9/74

tactical concept / concept tactique

A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/8/76

tactical control / contrôle tactique

The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. 1/11/80

tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique

Intelligence which is required for the planning and conduct of tactical operations. *See also combat intelligence; intelligence; strategic intelligence.* 1/3/81

tactical level of war / niveau tactique de la guerre

The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units. 1/7/94

tactical loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique*See unit loading.* 1/11/68**tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique**

An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time. 1/11/68

tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre - champ de mines tactique

A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance. *See also minefield.* 1/7/80

tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines

In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield. 1/12/76

tactical range / champ de tir tactique

A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed. 1/3/82

tactical reserve / réserve tactique

A part of a force, held under the control of the commander as a manoeuvring force to influence future action. 1/7/80

tactical security / sûreté

In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack. *See also physical security; protective security; security.* 1/11/91

tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique

A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine. 1/1/83

tactical track / piste tactique

The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources. 9/1/96

tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances. *See also transport aircraft.* 1/9/69

tactical warning / alerte tactique

A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged. *See also strategic warning.* 1/2/74

tail hook / crosse d'aéronef - crosse d'appontage - crosse d'arrêt - crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef

See also aircraft arresting hook. 1/7/94

tan alt / tangente h

See shadow factor. 1/12/74

target / objectif

1. A geographical area, complex, installation or specified unit(s) planned for capture, neutralization or destruction by military forces. *See also objective area.*
2. In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.
3. In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.
4. In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit. 09/07/97

target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif

The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons. *See also target analysis.* 1/9/71

target allocation / affectation des objectifs

In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft. 1/9/74

target analysis / analyse d'objectifs

An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties. *See also target acquisition.* 1/5/65

target approach point / point d'orientation (air)

In air transport operations, a navigational check-point over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made. *See also initial point.* 1/6/66

target area survey base / base topographique d'une zone d'objectifs

A base line used for the locating of targets or other points by the intersection of observations from two stations located at opposite ends of the line. 1/11/68

target audience / audience-cible

An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations. 1/1/73

target complex / complexe d'objectifs

A geographically integrated series of target concentrations. *See also target concentration.* 1/11/68

target concentration / concentration d'objectifs

A grouping of geographically proximate targets. *See also target complex.* 1/2/74

target date / date d'exécution

The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated. 1/11/68

target description / description de l'objectif

See description of target. 1/11/75

target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs

The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present. 1/9/69

target dossier / dossier d'objectifs

A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area. 1/11/68

target folder / carnet d'objectifs - dossier d'objectifs

A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target. 1/11/68

target grid / grille d'objectif

Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line. 1/5/63

target illustration print / photographie d'objectif

A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target. 1/9/69

target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif

Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes. 1/6/64

target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. *See also intelligence.* 1/5/63

target list / liste d'objectifs - répertoire des objectifs

A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes. *Also called "list of targets".* 1/7/80

target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif

The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit. 1/1/63

target of opportunity / objectif inopiné

A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled. *Also called "opportunity target".* 1/1/68

target overlay / calque d'objectifs

A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map,

drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations.

The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions. 1/8/73

target range / polygone - stand de tir

See range. 1/8/82

target signature / signature d'un objectif

1. The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.
2. In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep. 1/6/78

target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs

A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction. 1/11/68

target system / système d'objectif

All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related. 1/11/68

targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement

The process of selecting targets and matching the appropriate response to them taking account of operational requirements and capabilities. 1/10/84

task force / force opérationnelle

1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.
2. A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.
3. A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks. *See also force(s).* 1/11/68

tasking / attribution des missions

The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally

contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully. 1/10/78

taxiway / voie de circulation

A specially prepared or designated path on an aerodrome for the use of taxiing aircraft. 1/11/68

technical analysis / analyse technique

In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery. 1/3/82

technical intelligence / renseignement technique

Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. *See also intelligence.* 1/8/79

technical material / matériel technique

1. In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived.
2. In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communications systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures. 25/9/98

technical specification / spécification technique

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics. *See also operational characteristics.* 1/11/68

telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres

Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground. 18/12/97

telecommunication / télécommunication

Any transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. 1/9/69

teleconference / téléconférence

A conference between persons remote from one another but linked by a telecommunications system. 1/11/68

temporarily filled military post / poste militaire temporaire

A nationally undetermined post which a nation has agreed to fill for one tour of duty only. 1/8/76

temporary cemetery / cimetière temporaire

A cemetery for the purpose of:
a. The initial burial of the remains if the circumstances permit; or
b. The re-burial of remains exhumed from an emergency burial. 1/6/59

temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire

Civilians engaged either to replace members of the staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the national or international manpower ceiling. 1/11/75

terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale

A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes. *See also* *airway*; *controlled airspace*; *control area*; *control zone*. 1/1/73

terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire

The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target. 1/1/73

terminal velocity / 1. vitesse limite; 2. vitesse terminale

1. Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.
2. Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon. 1/11/68

terrain analysis / analyse du terrain

The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. 1/11/90

terrain avoidance system / fonction "évitement du sol"

A system which provides the pilot or navigator of an aircraft with a situation display of the ground or obstacles which project above either a horizontal plane through the aircraft or a plane parallel to it, so that the pilot can manoeuvre the aircraft to avoid the obstruction. 1/2/74

terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"

A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour. 1/1/73

terrain flight / vol tactique

Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire. 1/6/84

terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"

A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector. 1/2/74

terrorism / terrorisme

The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives. 1/9/89

test depth / immersion d'épreuve

The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence. 1/9/81

theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre

Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre. *See also* *operational stocks*; *stocks*; *war reserves*. 1/8/73

thermal exposure / effet thermique

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in calories per square centimetre and/or megajoules per square metre. 1/8/79

thermal imagery / imagerie thermique

Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged. 1/7/83

thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique

The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion. 1/5/63

thermal shadow / ombre thermique

The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved. 1/12/76

thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique (rayon X)

The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the debris of a nuclear weapon by virtue of its extremely high temperature. 1/9/81

thermonuclear / thermonucléaire

An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy. 1/11/68

thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the

fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission. 1/11/68

threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace

In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model. *See also level-of-effort munitions.* 1/2/88

threshold / seuil

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing. 1/12/76

tie down / arrimage

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to describe the material employed to secure a load. *Also called "lashing".* 1/12/74

tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle. 1/9/69

tie down point / point d'arrimage

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo. *Also called "lashing point".* 1/11/68

tie down point pattern / plan de soute

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle. 1/11/68

tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison

The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure. *See also angle of depression; roll.* 1/3/79

time fuze / fusée à temps

A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function. *See also fuze.* 1/11/68

time of flight / durée de trajet

In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons

system to the instant it strikes or detonates. 1/8/76

time on target / heure sur l'objectif

1. Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.
2. In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.
3. In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area. 1/7/87

time slot / créneau de temps

Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations. 1/3/82

titling strip / donnée de marquage - donnée de titrage

The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information. 1/9/69

TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT

A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT (Trinitrotoluene) which could release the same amount of energy when exploded. 1/5/63

tone / ton

Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery. 1/2/74

tonedown / atténuation

See attenuation. 1/11/91

topographic base / base topographique

See chart base. 1/8/70

torpedo defence net / filet

pare-torpille

A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway. 1/5/63

total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale

A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level. 1/11/85

total pressure / pression totale

The sum of dynamic and static pressures. 1/8/79

touchdown / posé

The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface. 1/1/73

touchdown zone / zone de posé

1. For fixed wing aircraft - The first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.
2. For rotary wings and vectored thrust aircraft - That portion of the helicopter landing area or runway used for landing. 1/8/76

track / 1. axe de passage; 2. trace; 3. chenille; 4. route; 5. chemin de guidage

1. In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.
2. A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.
3. One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.
4. The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).
5. A metal part forming a path for a moving object. 18/2/98

track (to) / 1. suivre - 2. acquérir - 3. poursuivre

1. To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.
2. To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom. *See also lock on.*
3. To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target. 18/2/98

track handover / transfert de piste

In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another. 1/9/74

track production / production des pistes

A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction. 1/12/74

track production area / zone de production des pistes.

An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station. 1/8/73

track symbology / symboles de piste

Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device. 1/8/73

track telling / transfert de pistes

The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems. Telling may be classified into the following types:

- a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command.
- b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level.
- c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command.
- d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facility's area of responsibility.
- e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communications environment. 1/12/74

tracking / poursuite

Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means. 1/1/73

traffic control police / police de la circulation

Any persons ordered by a military commander and/or by national authorities to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations. 1/11/68

traffic density / densité du trafic

The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre. 1/11/68

traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire

The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour. 1/9/69

trafficability / aptitude à la circulation

Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic. 1/4/71

trail / traînée de bombardement

The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb. 1/11/75

trail formation / formation en ligne

A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other. *Also called "line astern". See also column formation; transport stream.* 1/11/77

trailer aircraft / avion suiveur

Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact. *Also called "shadow". See also shadower.* 1/2/74

train path / marche

In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table. 1/3/81

trans-shipment point / point de transbordement

A location where material is transferred between vehicles. 1/12/77

transfer loader / chariot de transbordement

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles. 1/11/68

transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité

Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of

designated forces to a NATO Command. 9/1/96

transient / isolé - maintenu en attente

An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. *Also called "draftee; holdee".* 1/3/79

transit bearing / relèvement en transit

A bearing determined by nothing the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing. 1/8/76

transit route / route du large

A sea route which crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes. 1/11/75

transition altitude / altitude de transition

The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude. *See also altitude; transition level.* 1/3/82

transition layer / couche de transition

The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level. 1/1/73

transition level / niveau de transition

The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude. *See also altitude; transition altitude.* 1/4/71

transonic / transsonique

Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa. *See also speed of sound.* 1/8/79

transparency / épreuve transparente

An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light. *See also diapositive; plate.* 1/3/81

transponder / transpondeur

A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation. *See also responsor.* 1/7/83

transport aircraft / aéronef de transport

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:

- a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km).
- b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km).
- c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km). *See also strategic transport aircraft; tactical transport aircraft.* 1/2/74

transport capacity / capacité de transport

The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions. *See also payload.* 1/9/81

transport stream / courant aérien

Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals. *See also column formation; trail formation.* 1/3/91

traverse / 1. pointer en direction; 2. cheminement graphique

1. To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.
2. A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points. 1/12/74

traverse level / altitude de transit

That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area. 1/3/81

tri-camera photography / faisceau de trois photographies

Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field. *See also fan camera photography; fan cameras.* 1/9/69

triage / triage

The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likelihood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number. *Also called "sorting".* 1/11/77

triangulation station / station de triangulation

A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation. *Commonly called "trig point".* 1/2/74

trim size / format massicoté

The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper out-side the margin has been trimmed off after printing. 1/4/71

tropopause / tropopause

The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics. 1/11/68

troposphere / troposphère

The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete. 1/11/68

troposphere scatter / diffusion troposphérique

The propagation of electromagnetic waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere. 1/12/79

true bearing / azimuth géographique

Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called "bearing". See also bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.* 9/1/96

true bearing / relèvement géographique - relèvement vrai - azimuth vrai

Bearing measured with reference to true north. *Commonly called "bearing". See also bearing; grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.* 9/1/96

true convergence / convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde

A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another. *See also convergence.* 1/8/73

true horizon / 1. horizon vrai; 2. horizon théorique

1. The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.
2. In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system. 1/12/74

true north / nord vrai ou géographique

The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North Pole. The north direction of any geographic meridian. 1/4/71

trunk air route / route aérienne principale

An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces. 20/11/96

turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage

An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator. 1/1/80

turn-in point / point de début d'attaque

The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack. *See also contact point; pull-up point.* 1/11/68

turnaround / rotation

The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships. *See also turnaround cycle.* 1/12/77

turnaround cycle / temps de rotation

A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities. *See also turnaround.* 1/12/79

**turning movement / mouvement
tournant**

A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat. *See also envelopment.* 1/8/76

turning point / point d'inflexion

In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction. 2/5/95

twilight / crépuscule

The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6 , 12 or 18 , respectively, below the celestial horizon. 1/1/73

two-up / par deux

A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear. 1/5/63

type of burst / type d'explosion

See airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst; nuclear underwater burst. 1/7/70

U

uncharged demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préparée

A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established. *See also demolition.* 1/7/93

unclassified matter / texte non classifié

Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons. *See also classified matter.* 1/6/63

uncontrolled mosaic / mosaïque sommaire

A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished. *See also mosaic; rectification.* 1/9/69

unconventional warfare / guerre non-conventionnelle

General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political or economic purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources. 1/4/92

underslung load / charge sous élingue

In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage. *See also hook operation.* 1/7/88

underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine

The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams. 1/11/68

underway replenishment / ravitaillement à la mer

See replenishment at sea. 1/9/81

underway replenishment force / force de ravitaillement à la mer

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately

protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces. *See also force(s).* 1/11/68

unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée

Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause. 1/2/74

unit / 1. unité 2. unité-unité de dotation

1. A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. *See also task force.*

2. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. *Also called "unit of issue".* 9/1/96

unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité

The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO. 1/6/84

unit emplaning officer / officier d'embarquement de l'unité

In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit. 9/1/96

unit equipment / dotation

The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit. *See also establishment.* 1/12/74

unit loading / chargement par unité constituée - chargement tactique

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. *Also called "tactical loading". See also loading.* 1/11/68

unit of issue / unité - unité de délivrance - unité de dotation

See unit Part 2. 9/1/96

unit strength / potentiel d'une unité

As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities. *See also strength.* 1/12/70

universal transverse Mercator grid / grille de Mercator transverse universelle

A grid coordinate system based on the transverse Mercator projection, applied to maps of the earth's surface extending to 84 N and 80 S latitudes. 1/8/73

unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé - tir non observé

Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed. *See also fire.* 1/11/68

unscheduled convoy phase / phase des convois non planifiés

The period in the early days of war when convoys are instituted on an ad hoc basis before the introduction of convoy schedules in the regular convoy phase. 1/6/78

unsurveyed area / zone non levée

An area on a map or chart where both relief and planimetric data are unavailable. Such an area is usually labelled "unsurveyed". Or an area on a map or chart which shows little or no charted data because accurate information is limited or not available. 1/4/71

unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise

A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

unwarned exposed / exposé et non alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are

expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle. *See also warned exposed; warned protected.*
1/4/71

up / plus haut

In artillery and naval fire support:

- a. A term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.
- b. A correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.

1/2/74

urgent mining / mouillage des mines d'urgence

In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces. 1/8/76

utility helicopter / hélicoptère de manoeuvre

Multi-purpose helicopter capable of lifting troops but may be used in command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed helicopter role.

1/11/83

V

valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur

Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war. *See also cargo.* 1/5/63

variability / variabilité

The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered. 1/5/63

vector sights / viseur vectoriel

See bomb sighting systems. 1/8/76

vectored attack / attaque sur vecteur - attaque téléguidée

Attack in which a weapon carrier (air, surface, or subsurface) not holding contact on the target, is vectored to the weapon delivery point by a unit (air, surface or subsurface) which holds contact on the target. 1/11/68

vehicle / véhicule

A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through air or space. *See also amphibious vehicle; remotely piloted vehicle; ground effect machine.* 1/10/92

vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules

The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle. 1/3/82

verify / vérifier

To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator. 1/5/63

vertex / vertex

In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile. 1/11/91

vertex height / flèche

See maximum ordinate. 1/11/91

vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale

An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth. 1/9/69

vertical interval / intervalle vertical

Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations. 1/2/74

vertical loading / chargement vertical

A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading. *See also loading.* 1/5/63

vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical

The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship. 1/3/81

vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales

A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information. 1/2/74

vertical separation / espacement**vertical - altitude relative - étagement en altitude**

Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance. *Also called "relative altitude".* 1/7/80

vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale

An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot. 1/12/79

vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale

An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent.

a. Barometric. An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure.

b. Instantaneous. An instrument which displays the vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources. 1/11/80

vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux

The capability of an aircraft to take-off and land vertically and to transfer to or from forward motion at heights required to clear surrounding obstacles. *See also short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft / aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts

An aircraft capable of executing a vertical take-off and landing, a short take-off and landing or any combination of these modes of operation. *Commonly called "V/STOL". See also short take-off and landing; vertical take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft.* 1/11/91

very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau

A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more. 1/12/77

very seriously ill / cas très sérieux

A patient is very seriously ill when his illness is of such severity that life is imminently endangered. *See also seriously ill.* 1/5/63

vesicant agent / agent vésicant

See blister agent. 1/8/76

vignetting / vignettage

A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge. 1/2/74

visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel

A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling. *See also call sign.* 1/5/63

visual identification / contrôle automatique pour identification à vue

In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification. 1/1/73

**visual mine firing indicator /
indicateur visuel de mise de feu -
bombette**

A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated had it been poised. 1/3/81

vital ground / terrain vital

Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission. 1/7/87

vital zone / zone vitale

A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units. *See also area.* 1/12/76

**voice call sign / indicatif d'appel
phonie**

A call sign provided primarily for voice communications. *See also call sign.* 1/5/63

VOR / VOR

A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range". 1/12/76

W

wading crossing / passage à gué

See deep fording capability; shallow fording capability. 1/4/71

waiting position / position d'attente

Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice. *See also laying-up position.* 1/10/84

walking patient / malade ambulateur

A patient not requiring a litter while in transit. 1/11/91

wanted cargo / cargaison requise

In naval control of shipping, a cargo which is not immediately required by the consignee country but will be needed later. *See also cargo.* 1/3/81

war game / jeu de guerre

A simulation by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation. 1/11/68

war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre

Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis. 1/12/93

war reserves / réserves de guerre

Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. *See also operational stocks; theatre operational stocks.* 1/11/68

warble / modulation de fréquence

In naval mine warfare, the process of varying the frequency of sound produced by a narrow band noise maker to ensure that the frequency to which the mine will respond is covered. 1/11/75

warhead / charge militaire

That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage. 25/9/98

warhead section / section du cône de charge

A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components. 1/5/63

warned exposed / exposé et alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform. *See also unwarned exposed; warned protected.* 1/4/71

warned protected / protégé et alerté

The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armoured vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding. *See also unwarned exposed; warned exposed.* 1/4/71

warning order / ordre d'avertissement - ordre préparatoire

A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. 1/8/79

watching mine / mine à orin en surface

In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions. *See also antiwatching device; floating mine; mine.* 1/11/75

water terminal / terminus maritime

See alternate water terminal; major water terminal; secondary water terminal; port. 1/9/69

waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin

In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines. *See also antisubmarine free area; submarine action area.* 16/07/96

wave / vague

A formation of forces, landing ships, craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft,

required to beach or land about the same time. Can be classified as to type, function or order as shown:

- a. assault wave;
- b. boat wave;
- c. helicopter wave;
- d. numbered wave;
- e. on-call wave;
- f. scheduled wave. 1/11/68

weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme - zone d'engagement des intercepteurs - zone d'engagement des missiles - zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée

In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system. *Also called "fighter engagement zone"; "missile engagement zone"; "short-range air defence engagement zone".* 1/7/83

weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes

A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines. 1/1/83

weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency. 1/11/86

weapons assignment / affectation d'armes

In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission. 1/2/74

weapons free / tir libre

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly. *See also weapons hold.* 1/7/83

weapons hold / tir prescrit

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order. *See also weapons free; weapons tight.* 1/7/83

weapons recommendation sheet / tableau d'emploi des armes

A sheet or chart which defines the intention of the attack, and recommends the nature of weapons, and resulting damage expected, tonnage, fusing, spacing, desired mean points of impact, and intervals of reattack. 1/11/68

weapons tight / tir restreint

In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile. *See also weapons hold.* 1/7/83

weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing. 1/11/68

wheelbase / empattement

The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle. 1/12/79

white forces / forces blanches

In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires. *See also force(s).* 9/1/96

whiteout / voile blanc

Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky. 1/9/69

wild weasel / wild weasel

An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating electromagnetic energy. 1/8/82

wind velocity / vecteur vent

The horizontal direction and speed of air motion. 1/9/74

wingman / ailier

A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role. 1/3/81

withdrawal operation / désengagement

A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force. 1/7/83

working anchorage / mouillage de travail

An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters. *See also emergency anchorage.* 9/1/96

wounded in action / blessé au combat

A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent. *See also battle casualty; non-battle casualty.* 1/11/68

X

X-scale / échelle en X

On an oblique photograph, the scale
along a line parallel to the true
horizon. 1/9/69

Y

Y-scale / échelle en Y

On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted, which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical. 1/7/70

yaw / lacet

1. The rotation of an aircraft, ship or missile about its vertical axis so as to cause the longitudinal axis of the aircraft, ship or missile to deviate from the flight line or heading in its horizontal plane.
2. The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.
3. Angle between the longitudinal axis of a projectile at any moment and the tangent to the trajectory in the corresponding point of flight of the projectile. 1/12/74

Z

Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z

A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern. *See also beacon; cone of silence; fan marker beacon; radio beacon.* 1/4/82

Z-scale / échelle en Z

On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination. 1/9/69

zero-length launching / départ ponctuel

A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher. 1/11/68

zone / zone

See air defence identification zone; air surface zone; combat zone; communications zone; control zone; dead zone; demilitarized zone; drop zone; landing zone; rupture zone; safety zone. See also area. 1/7/72

zone of action / zone d'action

A tactical subdivision of a larger area, the responsibility of which is assigned to a tactical unit; generally applied to offensive action. *See also sector.* 1/11/68

zulu time / heure zulu

Greenwich Mean Time. 1/9/69

Part 4/4ieme Partie

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